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# Oil Unit Worth 10 Gallons; Mrs. F. D. R. Views Ruins; Drop in Bay State Relief

**The World's Day—October 27, 1942**

### Washington: OPA Sets Fuel-Oil Unit Value

**Fuel-oil coupons** in the 30-state rationed area of the East and Mid-West will have a unit value of 10 gallons, unless adjusted later on, OPA announced. [Page 10.]

**Increases** to certain skilled groups in General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford plants were authorized by WLB, while requests for general increases and a $1.50 hourly minimum for skilled workers were rejected. [Page 10.]

**OPA** fixed a quota of 87,000 new adult bicycles for rationing in November. The October quota was 88,000. In addition, a quota of 26,000 was fixed for state reserves for November, compared with 26,400 for October. The state reserves are intended to meet demands in excess of the quota assigned to any locality.

**A bill to exempt school teachers** and persons employed by any educational or research agency receiving state funds, from operations of the Hatch Act barring participating in political campaigns, was signed by President Roosevelt.

**Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling** of Chicago, author of "The Red Network," entered a plea of innocence with the declaration "absolutely not guilty" when arraigned in district court on charges of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces. Bond was set at $5,000.

**President Roosevelt** signed legislation giving members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps the same pay as that of men in the regular Army. Waacs and Waves would receive free mailing privilege under a bill introduced in the House by Representative Scanlon (D) of Pennsylvania.

### In Europe: Mrs. Roosevelt Views St. Paul's

**Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt** inspected bomb ruins around St. Paul's Cathedral in London and reviewed units of London's Civilian defense organizations. [Page 8.]

**Nazi refugees**, consisting of some 12,000 German women and children evacuated from heavily bombed western Germany, were reported in dispatches from Istanbul, Turkey, to have reached the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna.

**Norway has agreed** to give up claims to extraterritoriality in China, and the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London has announced its intention of signing a treaty to that effect, it was announced from Chungking.

**Swedish labor group** has announced a policy of backing the patriotic Norwegians against Nazi occupation officials. [Page 8.]

**Dr. Robert Ley**, leader of the German labor front, has left Berlin for Rome as head of a Nazi party delegation which will participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Mussolini's March to Rome.

### New England: Big Drop in Bay State Relief

**Nearly 10,000** fewer general relief cases were reported in Massachusetts in September than were recorded in the same month last year. [Page 2.]

**Registration for fuel oil** rations begins today in four Massachusetts counties. Teacher participation is ruled compulsory, rather than voluntary, by action of Boston School Committee. [Page 5.]

**Massachusetts C. I. O.** reaffirms its support of Representative Joseph E. Casey for the Senate and Leverett Saltonstall for Governor. [Page 2.]

### National: Nine 'Friends of Progress' Sentenced

**Robert Noble, Ellis O. Jones**, and several others convicted of failure to register as members of the governing body of the isolationist Friends of Progress were sentenced in Sacramento, Calif., to State prison terms of one to five years.

**In celebrating Navy Day**, hundreds of communities staged programs honoring a fleet which had escorted 600,000 soldiers overseas "without loss of a soldier," as reported by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Director. President Roosevelt, in a letter to Secretary of Navy Knox, praised the Navy's "heroic accomplishments in this war." [Page 3.]

**The Associated Press** formally denied the Government's charge of monopoly, in an answer filed in United States District Court for Southern New York. The non-profit co-operative association outlined perils to unbiased news which it claimed would result if the Government won the suit. [Page 10.]

### Occupied Countries: Nazi Truck Machine-Gunned

**Norwegian patriots** machine-gunned a Nazi truck column in the Finmark district of Northern Norway, and killed 27 German soldiers, it was reported by the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London.

**Widespread strikes** in Athens and Piraeus, Greece, forced occupation authorities to call out troops to force strikers back to work, the International Transport Workers Federation in London reported. Three strike leaders were reported executed, 800 workers sentenced to long prison terms, and 11,000 persons dismissed.

**Croat guerrilla bands** fighting against occupation troops have now gained control of 80 miles of the Dalmatian coast facing Italy, according to the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile. Scanty food supplies, however, were said to render precarious the position of the patriots.

### Americas: U. S. Asked Arrest of Trio in Mexico

**Three men arrested** in Mexico City on charges of frauds involving more than $2,000,000 in three countries "probably are already in the United States," the Mexican Government announced, saying the trio, arrested on request of U. S. Treasury authorities, had improper visas and were expelled.

## Beneš Finds Reich Weakening

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Four million German soldiers had been killed or put out of military action by severe wounds up to the end of August of this year, Eduard Beneš, President of the Czech Government in London, told his people tonight in a radiocast on the eve of Czechoslovakia's Independence Day.

He said these figures had been obtained through a "Quisling" statement direct from Berlin.

He described Germany's food position as comparable to that of Imperial Germany in 1917 and said its internal transport was "lamentable and worsening daily."

Mr. Beneš declared that Italy was cast in the role of the Hapsburg Empire during the last World War, and had become the weakest link in the Axis.

The Czech leader said Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's southern Russian offensive in July came two months too late because the German Army had been exhausted by the campaign last winter, and because of a disagreement between Hitler and his generals whether such an offensive should be undertaken at all.

At a Nazi war council in Berlin, Aug. 9, Mr. Beneš said he had learned Hitler quarreled with Marshal von Bock and Gen. Franz Halder, and demanded the capture of Stalingrad by Aug. 15. Reichsmarshal Herman Göring and others were said to have held out for a defensive war in the East to give Germany time to prepare for a second-front fight in the West.

Mr. Beneš advised his listeners to expect peace feelers in speeches by Hitler, Marshal Göring and Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

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### Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

# Japan Opens All-Out Attack on Guadalcanal, Claims Six American Warships Already Sunk; Willkie Repeats Call for New Allied Fronts

**Willkie in speech urges quicker aid to Allies to keep reservoir of good will at peak.**

**Text of Wendell Willkie's speech on globe-circling tour: Page 9.**

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Reporting to the American people on his globe-girdling trip to the world's battlefronts, Wendell L. Willkie repeated his call for a second front in Europe and at the same time urging the speedy launching of an all-out drive in Burma to relieve Japanese pressures in the Far East.

In a vigorous address in which he spoke purely as a private citizen, Mr. Willkie last night scored several phases of the Administration's conduct of the war: its failure to define war aims more clearly and its inability to deliver more than a trickle of supplies to fighting Allies.

Although the United States is on the road to winning the war, Mr. Willkie declared, it is in danger of spending far more in men and materials than is necessary, of losing the friendship of many of its Allies before the final shot is fired, and then of losing the peace.

**Must Win the Peace**

"We must fight our way through not alone to the destruction of our enemies, but to a new world idea," he said. "We must win the peace."

He took sharp issue with President Roosevelt's recent suggestion that the nation's military affairs be left in the hand of professional strategists, remarking:

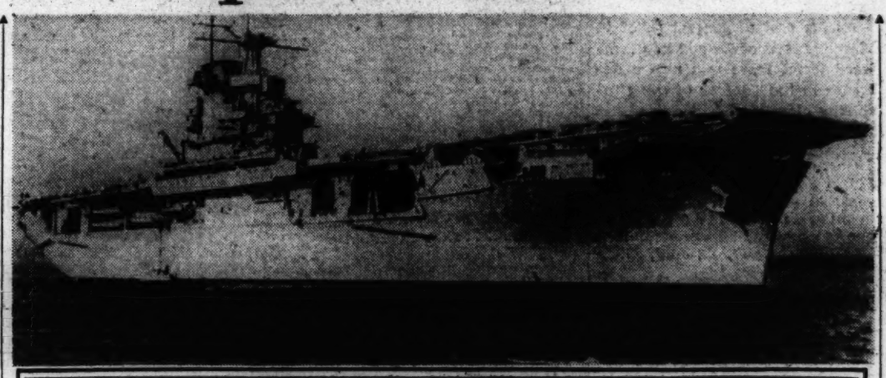
"The record of this war to date is not such as to inspire in us any sublime faith in the infallibility of our military and naval experts."

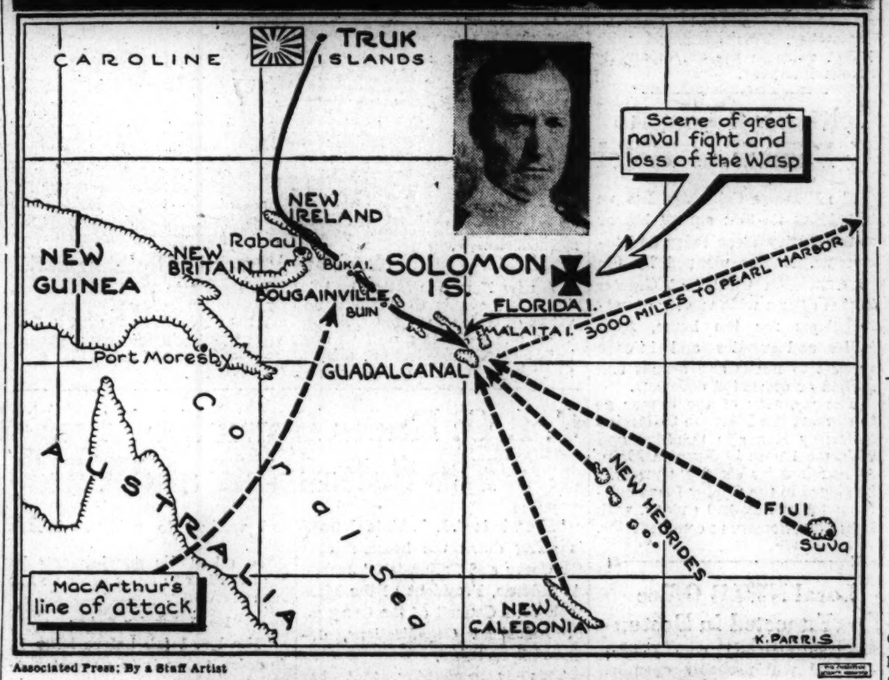
**Free World Required**

Primarily, however, Mr. Willkie's address was a summons to the American people to play their part, both now and after the war, in building a free world, by living up to the faith in America, which, he said, he found burning in the peoples he encountered on all sides of the globe.

The biggest political fact of the times, Mr. Willkie stressed, was the existence in the world today of a tremendous reservoir of good will toward the American people. But he warned that this good will was leaking dangerously at many points because of America's failure to live up to its reputation, and especially its failure to define its war aims clearly for the millions of the Far East, and to aid in settlement of the Indian question.

Mr. Willkie's address reached one of the greatest audiences ever touched by a private citizen, being broadcast over the combined networks of all the major radio chains.






Associated Press: By a Staff Artist

**Navies Battle for South Pacific Control**

**Upper: United States aircraft carrier Wasp which sank after being torpedoed by a Japanese submarine on Sept. 15 during operations in which the American vessel was covering reinforcements to Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. Lower: Broken lines indicate supply lines of American force on Guadalcanal from subsidiary bases on New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and Fiji, with the main base at Pearl Harbor, 3,000 miles away. Corresponding solid line indicates Japanese supply line from base at Truk. Arrow from south shows line of attack of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen against Japanese supply lines. Inset: Capt. Forrest Sherman, Commander of the Wasp.**

**American and Nipponese squadrons clash for showdown north of Santa Cruz Islands—Washington admits loss of aircraft carrier Wasp—British pressing forward in Egypt.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A great land, sea, and air attack by the Japanese against American forces holding Guadalcanal in the Solomons has been launched, according to an American naval communiqué.

Immediately previous, the Navy announced the loss of the 14,700-ton aircraft carrier Wasp, which was torpedoed around the Solomons on Sept. 15.

In Egypt, the British Eighth Army, after forcing a way through several miles of mine fields and barbed-wire barriers was reported to have opened up a way for Allied tank divisions to attack Marshal Rommel's main forces.

The 64th day of Stalingrad's battle found the Germans forced back 150 yards from the city boundary in the southern sector where the Nazis had obtained a toe hold.

In China, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces have attacked and captured a district southeast of Saratsi in the far northwestern Province of Suiyuan.

At a point north of Santa Cruz Islands, east of the Solomons, Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey's forces have met a powerful Japanese squadron.

"The Japanese have a lot of strength. The outcome is not clear," was as far as Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, would go in his report.

In the present fight, the United States Navy concedes the loss of the destroyer Porter yesterday, when an American carrier task force engaged a Japanese squadron. A second carrier was severely damaged.

## U. S. Battles To Hold Gains In Solomons

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The one thing which many a naval expert—and some typewriter strategists—thought would never happen in this war was apparently either under way or impending in the maze of tropic islands of the Far Pacific today—a major fleet action which can determine not only who holds the Solomon Islands, but the imediate balance of power in the Pacific Ocean.

Only one thing was reasonably clear in the haze of secrecy and Tokyo propaganda which shrouded events. The United States Navy had thrown new forces into the area in a determined attempt to hold the position won with such heavy costs. It seemed clear that a decision had been reached against writing off the Solomons as a successful diversion.

Tokyo radio was claiming the destruction of four more United States aircraft carriers and a battleship in addition to the losses already conceded by the United States Navy Department, apparently in an attempt to find out something more of our dispositions. But no reply came from Washington other than an admission from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that while American forces are putting up a game fight against strong Japanese forces "the outcome is not yet clear."

He added to this the further generality that "both fleets are

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

The Japanese claim that six American warships have been sunk, including 4 carriers, 1 battleship, and another vessel, while a second battleship, 3 cruisers, and a destroyer were damaged. They admit slight damage to 2 of their own aircraft carriers and a cruiser.

There is no confirmation of these claims from American sources. The United States Navy records damage to 2 Japanese aircraft carriers and 3 cruisers.

However, until more definite news comes of this great naval contest, on which much of the future strategy in the Pacific depends, it would be unwise to speculate on the possible course of events.

As to the Wasp, it appears to have been attacked by a submarine, when no enemy surface craft were around. Ninety per cent of its 1,800 officers and men were saved. The torpedoes struck near the powder magazines and gasoline tanks, carrying fuel for the planes, and fires broke out the entire 739-foot length of the ship.

Meanwhile, to the north, two new bombing raids have been operated by American airmen on Japanese installations, including a submarine base, on Kiska Island in the Aleutians.

On the Egyptian Front, the British Eighth Army appears to have brought its attack to a point at which its massed tanks can get safely through the heavily mined terrain. In this operation, they have taken 1,450 prisoners, 600 of them Germans. Within a short time the main contest of rival tank divisions may be expected to begin.

There was no initial blitz attack possible for the British in this campaign. Mine fields reaching back for miles and barriers of barbed wire, with only 40 miles between the coast and the Qattara Depression in which to fight. The British commander is using the Allied air superiority to organize continuous night-and-day attack on Marshal Rommel's troops and their supply lines.

## Guadalcanal:

### Japan Claims Six U. S. Warships Sunk

While Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, officially announced that the outcome of the great naval battle in progress in the Solomons still was unknown, the Japanese broadcast their version claiming the sinking of 6 United States warships, including 4 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, and another ship of unidentified type.

This announcement, broadcast by both Tokyo and Berlin, also included another battleship, 3 cruisers, and a destroyer heavily damaged. It was without confirmation from American sources. Loss of the 14,700 ton aircraft carrier Wasp on Sept. 15, however, was disclosed by the United States Navy yesterday.

The Wasp was sunk in the Southwest Pacific while covering reinforcements to Guadalcanal.

Attacked by an enemy submarine at about 2:50 p. m., on the after-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## Allied Supplies at Stake on Guadalcanal

By W. E. Lucas
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 27—The great Pacific front from Mauritius in the Indian Ocean to the Aleutians is waiting in suspense for the outcome of the great naval battle in the Southwest Pacific.

The Japanese are clearly determined to eject the Americans from the Solomons. Their immediate purpose is the isolation of the Australian Continent. When this plan became temporarily dislocated by the landing of American Marines on Guadalcanal, the main issue then switched to the question whether the Japanese would be able to rectify their position and maintain their power of being able to dictate the strategy of this battlefront.

On the Allied side, the question was whether the United Nations would be able to keep their spike in the wheel of the Japanese advance and be in a position to develop from the Solomons an offensive against the center of the Japanese hold in the Pacific area.

On the face of it, the Japanese have most of the advantages. Pivotal bases on both sides, Truk and Pearl Harbor, are 1,500 and 3,000 miles away from Guadalcanal respectively. From Truk the Japanese have a series of stepping-stones, Rabaul, on New Britain, and Buka and Buin in the Solomons, giving protection to their fleet and aerial concentration.

**Useful Screen in Islands**

In the more immediate neighborhood of the battle zone Japanese-controlled islands form a useful screen for their activities. Under cover of darkness the Japanese have been able continually to reinforce their ground troops on Guadalcanal Island.

On Oct. 12 the enemy was strong enough to run the gantlet by day and throw in considerable forces alongside American positions.

From the Allied side the beleaguerd Marines can only be reinforced or given more aerial cover from bases in the New Hebrides or New Caledonia which have an open sea separating them from Guadalcanal. These are more than twice the distance away that Buin and Faisi are.

Against this disadvantage the Allied greatest asset is General MacArthur's ability to strike at Japanese lines of communication from Truk to Guadalcanal. While the New Hebrides, Caledonia, and Fiji are free from enemy air attack, Rabaul, Buka, and Buin are on almost daily bombing schedule from Australian bases by heavy bombers. The possession of Port Moresby is all important for this program.

**A Battle of Decision**

Incalculable results might flow from a clear-cut decision in this impending battle.

A large percentage of the Japanese battle fleet had been concentrated around Rabaul and Buin, with powerful reserves in the vicinity. In the Indian Ocean a powerful British squadron is watching developments.

If the Japanese succeeded in regaining Guadalcanal they would be once again in position to threaten the Pacific supply lines between America and Australia.

The battle for Guadalcanal can be one of the turning points in the Pacific war and one of the most important engagements in the whole war.

### Texas' Noted Song Echoes in Pacific

*By the Associated Press*

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 27

"Deep in the Heart of Texas" on a rough Pacific was heard by Don Avery Elliott, one of three Knoxville survivors of the aircraft carrier Wasp.

Elliott, Seaman First Class, hung on a floating timber with 10 or 15 other Wasp seamen for five hours before he was rescued by a destroyer.

"We saw a small sailor who had thrown a mattress over the side, jumped in after it and was using it as a raft," Elliott declared. "He was floating around in the ocean on that mattress, sitting there with his legs crossed, singing 'Deep in the Heart of Texas.'

"A destroyer saved him, too."

## Hull Says U. S. Watching India

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, commenting on criticism by Wendell L. Willkie of the Administration's attitude toward India, said today the United States was in fact deeply interested in the Indian situation and was watching for opportunities that might develop.

## Lovette Says Communiqués Of Navy 'Will Pull No Punches'

Graphically picturing the courageous battle the United States Navy is waging on seven fronts, Capt. Leland P. Lovette, hard-hitting, straight-from-the-shoulder Navy Director of Public Relations, said today in Boston that the Navy "will pull no punches" in its communiqués and announcements of casualties.

Sample of the valiant work the Navy is doing, he told a Navy Day luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, is the splendid record of convoying 600,000 American soldiers to the British Isles without loss of a man.

Other fronts on which the Navy is fighting, he pointed out, are the Aleutians; Hawaii, which he termed the key to all Pacific strategy; the Soomons; the dangerous Iceland-to-Murmansk supply line to Russia, and the supply lines to Malta, to Egypt around the Cape of Good Hope, and to India.

The recently appointed director of Public Relations, one of the youngest men of his rank, who was in command of a destroyer flotilla whenthe Japanse struck at Pearl Harbor, has just completed a 15,000-mile trip around the country to talk face to face and "off the record" to the publishers and radiocasters of America.

Most impressive thing witnessed, he said, was the vast shipbuilding program which in September saw the delivery of 1,000,000 tons of shipping, or a little better than three ships a day.

With American naval guns blazing at sea; the launching of a destroyer at Bath, Maine, and a submarine at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; exercises and speeches in schools; luncheons and dinners of civic and patriotic groups, and a public meeting on Boston Common with 85 recruits inducted into the Service by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr. the United States Navy today received impressive tributes throughout New England.

It was all part of the 21st nation-wide observance of Navy Day, commemorating the founding of the Navy 167 years ago this month.

*Continued on Page 5, Column 3*

## Compulsory Labor Placement By U. S. Open to Wide Debate

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Is the time ripe for the Government to compel men and women to take war jobs?

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has expressed the view that a National Service Act is "inevitable" and would speed up the winning of the war.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has advised "control by indirection" for a while longer.

Labor spokesmen have opposed compulsory manpower allocation until adequate safeguards have been assured the labor movement.

President Roosevelt indicated in his last radio speech that he prefers to see the "voluntary" method of assigning workers to jobs tried a while longer.

The Government already has various methods of persuasion to send workers to essential war jobs and to make employers stop hoarding workers, but none of them was granted specifically for the purpose. General Hershey told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday that the Government can already do everything a National Service Act would provide except put a man in jail for refusing to comply. Mr. McNutt has said that his intention would be to put men in jail only as a last resort any way.

Here are some of the indirect means the Government could use to keep or put men in jobs where they could be contributing most to the war:

The President could direct the Army and Navy to cancel contracts in plants where there is labor hoarding or where the rate of absenteeism is too high, or the services could take them over and operate them in extreme cases.

Selective Service could draft men who leave "essential" farming for higher paying jobs in war industries.

The Office of Price Administration could take away a person's sugar, gas and coffee rationing book if he refuses to obey an order to move to another plant or to stay where he is.

A "certificate of separation" requirement has already been tried out by the United States Employment Service to keep workers from leaving the copper and lumbering industries of the West Coast.

**Public's Opinion**

Mr. McNutt has predicted "sharp public reaction" against the use of "indirect sanctions" such as these. Instead he proposed a National Service Act vesting authority in one administrative agency and giving the right of appeal to both employers and workers. When

*Continued on Page 20, Column 3*

# Another Prominent Bay State Republican Backs Democratic Candidate for Senate

## Lodge Hits Opponent's Record; Ernest Kerr Indorses Casey

### Republican

With election now but a week away Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has abandoned his campaign tactics which completely disregard his Democratic opponent, Representative Joseph E. Casey, and has launched a vigorous attack on the Representative's Congressional record.

Quoting a speech given six weeks ago by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald who unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Casey in the primaries, Senator Lodge last night, cited what Mr. Fitzgerald termed Representative Casey's "painful" record of being absent from Congressional quorum calls. The speech accused the Democratic candidate of being absent "the unbelievable number" of 44 times out of 73 quorum calls in the 1935 session of Congress.

**50-50 Split**

"It is painful," the speech went on, "to reflect that he was absent from his sworn duties almost two thirds of the time. In 1936, during the second session out of a total of 55 quorum calls, my opponent was absent 29 times, and was thereby giving the public a 50-50 split in his time. In 1939 he was absent for 33 out of 68 quorum calls, and in the years 1940 and 1941, his record shows that he was absent 40 per cent of the time.

**'Pension Grab'**

"Absence from sworn duties in peacetime is bad enough; in wartime it is even worse," the speech continued. "Yet, in this year 1942, with our national life at stake, my opponent has seen fit to absent himself 30 per cent of the time."

Mr. Fitzgerald's speech, as quoted by Senator Lodge, singled out Representative Casey as one of the House members to vote for the "notorious Congressional pension grab."

### Democrat

Another prominent Bay State Republican today announced his support of Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democratic candidate for the Senate, when J. Ernest Kerr, for 10 years executive secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, indorsed his candidacy. Courtenay Crocker, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination, came out for Casey on Sunday.

"We do not want another Lodge in the United States Senate to scuttle the peace when this war ends, as was the case after the first World War," Mr. Kerr said in a statement to the Casey Victory Committee. "The record of the present Senator, with his antiquated political philosophy, indicates clearly we could hope for nothing else from him."

**Lodge Criticised**

In a speech last night, Representative Casey criticized Senator Lodge's failure to remain in Washington until the final vote on the 18-and-19-year youth draft bill.

"Last week," Mr. Casey said, "a most vital debate engaged the attention of the Senate—the debate on the all-important bill on the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys for military service. What part did Senator Lodge play during this critical week? He took the floor of the Senate to make a political speech . . . thereby distracting attention from the draft bill. Then as the debate drew to a close and on Saturday the time for a final vote on the passage of this bill, Senator Lodge was not even present to cast his ballot. He had left for Boston. Senator Lodge, though, did cast one vote in the Senate earlier in the week. That was against the amendment to require a full year of training for these youths before they can be transferred abroad."

**Republican Support**

Claiming that Republican support was rallying to his banner Mr. Casey said "Committees of Republicans have been recently formed to espouse my candidacy; such rock-ribbed Republican newspapers as the Springfield Republican and the Berkshire Eagle have editorially espoused my cause. These people are not supporting Joseph Casey, the Democrat; they are supporting Joseph Casey, the American, the man who thinks in terms of his country's safety and defense before all other considerations."

## Boston & Maine Changes Train Schedule Nov. 2

Residents from north of Boston pick up new timetables Monday, for the schedules of suburban trains on the Boston & Maine will change as of that date.

This is the result of increased passenger traffic, and the new running times—from 2 to 5 minutes longer on every trip—have been adjusted to allow more people to get on and off at stations.

Many through-train schedules will be changed, too, particularly between Boston and Portland. Hereafter reservation will be required for seats on the streamliner between Boston and Portsmouth which beginning Monday will supplant the Pine Tree Limited now changing over to the western route via Dover for the fall and winter. The streamliner, with a limited seating capacity, leaves Boston week days at 4:50 p. m.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Colder tonight with wind decreasing to gentle winds.

**Northeastern Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island, and Connecticut:** Colder tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Small craft warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 2:07; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:37; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 6:15 p. m.

## Relief Cases In Bay State Drop Sharply

There were nearly 10,000 fewer general relief cases in Massachusetts in September than were recorded in the corresponding month last year, Arthur G. Rotch, State Public Welfare Commissioner, said today.

Total for September was 25,105 general relief cases, he said, as compared to 35,505 in September last year.

As the cost of general relief in Massachusetts continued its downward trend there was also a decrease in the number of cases receiving old-age assistance and aid for dependent children, the Commissioner announced.

Cost of general relief was $629,229 in September, as compared to $633,892 in August, and $686,156 in July. In 1941, the corresponding figures were: September, $877,867; August, $890,152; July, $909,284.

There were 86,163 old-age assistance cases in September, compared to 87,061 in September last year.

Aid to dependent children was administered in 11,514 cases in September. This compared with 12,471 cases in the corresponding month last year.

## Crittenton League Bazaar at Hotel

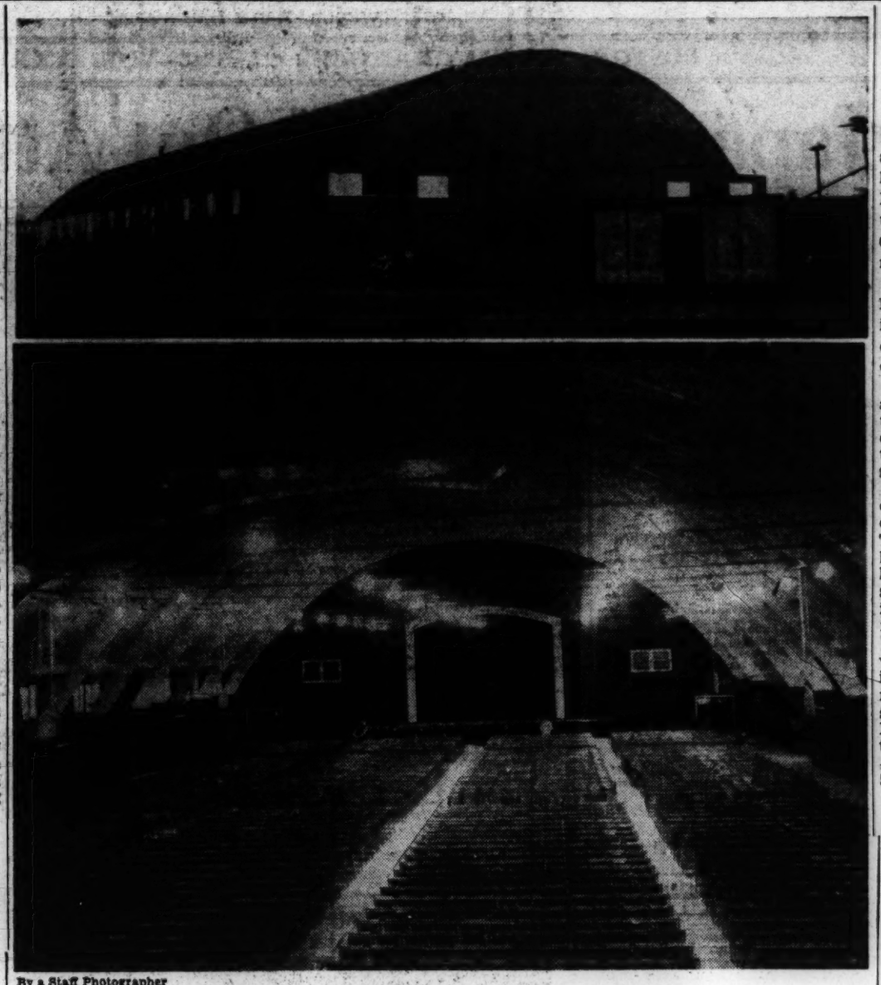
The Florence Crittenton League is holding its 31st annual bazaar at the Copley Plaza today and tomorrow. Booths planned by the 25 Crittenton Circles of Greater Boston offer a wide variety of useful items for the home, from jellies and candies and kitchen gadgets to linens and aprons and quilted or crocheted coverlets.

The proceeds of the bazaar go to support the Florence Crittenton Maternity Home in Brighton and Welcome House in Jamaica Plain. A "Fashions for Victory" show will be staged in the Copley Plaza ballroom tonight at 8:30 o'clock, with Miss Edna Somers as commentator.

## Local NWLB Office Expected in Boston

The National War Labor Board will probably open a Boston office for the New England region, it was reported among Federal officials here.

Press reports from Washington yesterday said the NWLB contemplated setting up at least 10 regional offices. Their work, it was said, would be tied in closely with that of the conciliators of the United States Department of Labor and the Federal Wage-Hour Administration.



By a Staff Photographer

**New Navy Recreation Building at South Boston**

A new Navy recreation building, the largest in the Boston area, will be dedicated tonight as one of the many events throughout the city commemorating Navy Day. The new center, exterior and interior views of which are shown, is located at the Receiving Station in South Boston. The auditorium will seat 4,000, and includes a modern stage with lighting and sound apparatus, and a motion picture screen. This building will supplement, and not supplant present recreation facilities already established, according to Capt. C. A. Abele, the Station's Commander.

## C. I. O. Races Down the Line For Saltonstall and Casey

"The whole C. I. O. State Council is going down the home stretch for Casey and Saltonstall," Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here today.

This is something that has probably never before happened in the history of the labor movement in Massachusetts—organized labor sprinting at the finish for the election of a Democrat for the United States Senate and a Republican for Governor.

The C. I. O.'s endorsement of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Representative Joseph E. Casey was reaffirmed last week at a special meeting of the Massachusetts State Council, Mr. Salerno reported.

Originally the C. I. O. voted its support of these candidates at a state-wide political convention held here last July, attended by 354 delegates.

Last week's meeting of state C. I. O. officials brought together 24 out of 26 of the vice-presidents and executive officers. The group lined up unanimously for the two candidates, Mr. Salerno said.

**Reasons for Their Backing**

"We are for Representative Casey because he has shown himself in Congress to be for the people and for the President, and that he understands the great problems facing America in this tremendous crisis," the State C. I. O. president said.

"We are for Governor Saltonstall because he supported President Roosevelt's preparedness program long before Pearl Harbor and is not an after-Pearl-Harbor-patriot. Also because on labor matters while he has been Governor he has tried to be fair and has turned all policy making issues pertaining to labor over to his Commissioner of Labor, James T. Moriarty.

"Right after Pearl Harbor when unfair employers and tory politicians were promoting anti-labor hysteria to destroy labor's gains, Governor Saltonstall refused to go along with the enemies of labor and worked to continue labor's gains.

"In all public appointments he has been fair to labor while he has been Governor.

**No. 1 Job for Labor**

"The No. 1 job before labor in America today is to support persons in governmental positions and spheres of influence who are 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt to win the war against the Axis.

"If we lose, we will lose all we have."

Mr. Salerno added that the State C. I. O. had printed and distributed 100,000 pieces of literature backing Representative Casey and Governor Saltonstall. In the past it has been the habit of organized labor in this state to support democratic candidates. The other wing of the labor movement here, the State Federation of Labor, still clings to the Democratic tradition, though some of its own leaders feel it is in a political rut.

However, the new wing of labor, the C. I. O., has brought this year a new viewpoint to labor politics, its spokesmen assert. They say that the C. I. O. has sought to pick candidates on the great issues before the nation—that the C. I. O. has not confined itself to labor, but has also judged candidates from the overshadowing standpoint of winning the war.

At next week's election the C. I. O. expects to make its biggest showing to date as a political factor. Its growing membership will contribute, for Mr. Salerno claims for the organization 180,000 members.

**First Time on Its Own**

But in addition, this is the first time that the C. I. O. has made a political drive of its own on a state-wide basis. Up to this year the C. I. O. has functioned politically through Labor's Non-Partisan League.

## Connecticut's Foreign Born Ask War Jobs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27—Gov. Robert A. Hurley said today that the four man committee appointed by him to call on Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Federal War Manpower Commission, was in Washington to discuss the most effective means to hasten the employment of the foreign-born in Connecticut's war industries.

Chairman of the Governor's Committee is Joseph P. O'Connell, Public Utilities Commissioner. Other members are Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut; Joseph Leeds, President of the Textile Workers Union, and Dr. Silvestro Cappielo, Hartford physician.

Accompanying the announcement was the following statement by the Governor:

"Throughout Connecticut, there are thousands of loyal foreign-born residents, who are skilled, resourceful, energetic and who, if given the opportunity, could contribute valiant service in the production war against the Axis.

"Recently, and at long last, the odious label of 'enemy alien' was removed from thousands of Italian-born residents. The recognition by Attorney General Biddle that they are, in fact, friendly aliens has restored them all their former rights, including the right of being employed in war industries.

"I have instructed the Committee headed by Commissioner O'Connell to call on Mr. McNutt to work out with him the ways and means to expedite the hiring, by war production plants, of these now-qualified Italian-born residents and the further hiring of other foreign-born residents of Connecticut."

## Nearly 600 Women Register For Part-Time Work in Boston

Saying they were willing to drive a truck or "do anything that will help win the war," nearly 600 Boston women registered for part-time work yesterday with the City's Municipal Employment Bureau.

Registration continues today in Dorchester, and booths will be open in a different section of the city each week day (except Nov. 3, election day) for a week.

Women who have as little time as a few hours a week are urged to sign up with the Bureau, indicating the time they have free and the jobs for which they feel qualified.

A great variety of positions are open because of the war's drain on manpower, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has disclosed. Workers are badly needed in restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and department stores; some jobs are open at gas stations, in factories, and behind the driving wheel.

Ages of yesterday's registrants varied from 16 to 82, Francis William Nyhan, Director of the Bureau, said. Of the 580 persons who signed up, 334 were from the South End and 246 were from South Boston.

Mayor Tobin hopes to secure 5,000 women for part-time positions. Many full-time jobs are, of course, also open if women are found who want them. The registration involves no obligation to take a job not desired.

The times and places of registration are as follows, each booth being open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m.:

**Tuesday, Oct. 27:** Columbia Road Municipal Building, corner Columbia Road and Bird treet, near Uphams Corner, Dorchester; Dorchester Town Field House, Fields Corner, Dorchester.

**Wednesday, Oct. 28:** West Roxbury library, Center Street, West Roxbury; Curtis Hall, corner Center and South Streets, Jamaica Plain; Roslindale Municipal Building, Roslindale Square.

**Thursday, Oct. 29:** Old Town Hall, Washington Street, Brighton; Hyde Park Municipal Building, Cleary Square, Hyde Park.

**Friday, Oct. 30:** Vine Street Municipal Building, Vine and Dudley Streets, Roxbury; Parker Hill Library, Tremont Street, Roxbury.

**Monday, Nov. 2:** West End Health Unit, Blossom Street, Boston; North End Health Unit, North Margin Street, Boston.

**Wednesday, Nov. 4:** East Boston Health Unit, Maverick Street, East Boston; Charlestown Municipal Building, Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.

## Navy Releases Casualty List Covering Oct. 1 to 15 Period

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Navy Department has released for publication casualty list No. 15, covering the period Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive.

Compiled Oct. 19, the list included:

### Massachusetts

**Officers**

**Killed**

Conlan, Charles F., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corp Reserve; aunt, Miss Bertha A. Conlan, Cambridge.

**Wounded**

Farmer, Edward C., Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Edward C. Farmer, Jr., Northampton.

**Enlisted Personnel**

**Killed**

Aitken, Joseph R., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary S. Aitken, Ipswich.

Barter, Clifford G., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Margaret B. Barter, Somerville.

Church, Thomas E., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Edna J. Church, Brookline, notified.

J. F. Ahearn, New Bedford (reported wounded on Navy Department Casualty List No. 12, released Sept. 17, 1942).

Darling, William B., Jr., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Annie E. Darling, Woburn.

Mangin, James F., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Katherine Mangin, Lexondale.

Margarido, Arthur Silvia, Aviation Radioman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Augustus Margarido, Fall River.

Metras, Albert, Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose Metras, Fall River.

Mitchell, Francis M., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Annie T. Mitchell, Boston.

Morgan, George, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Ernest Morgan, New Bedford.

Nee, Michael F., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sarah Nee, South Boston (reported wounded on Navy Department Casualty List No. 12, released Sept. 17, 1942).

Smith, Charles L., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Charles L. Smith, Wilmington.

Tyman, Francis E., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Catherine C. Tyman, Somerville.

Zagranis, Lawrence Chester, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John Zagranis, Amesbury.

**Wounded**

Blakesley, Kenneth M., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Raymond R. Blakesley, Northampton.

Carnevali, Americo, Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Romolo Carnevali, Mansfield.

Da Silva, Joseph P., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; guardian, Mrs. Mario F. Churchill, Melrose.

Davies, Norman E., Jr., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Norman Davies, Sr., Salem.

De Fazio, Ernest L., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. Helen La March, Athol.

Horne, Henry T. III, Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Freda V. Horne, Roxbury.

Keough, Edmund F., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Ellen L. Tyrell, Taunton.

Marotta, Alexander R., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Cetherine Marotta, Somerville.

Padula, Peter A., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John Padula, Taunton.

Stanton, Edmund J., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Edward Joseph Stanton, Ware.

Watson, Newman G., Jr., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Newman G. Watson, Jr., Stoneham.

**Missing**

Barrett, Ralph W., Jr., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Marion F. Barrett, Malden.

Robinson, Ralph Philip, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Adrian L. Robinson, Worcester.

Sweet, Warren Dewey, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Warren Dewey Sweet, Sr., Taunton.

### Vermont

**Enlisted Personnel**

**Killed**

Maynard, Ludger A., Private U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Emeline Maynard Winooski.

Sprague, Dorr L., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Alta Unwin, Brattleboro.

### Rhode Island

**Enlisted Personnel**

**Killed**

Clinton, Lewis F., Jr., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary L. Clinton, Providence.

Nobes, Gale Marshall, Aviation Machinist's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Alice Marie Nobes, Providence.

**Missing**

Benoit, Roy Henry, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy; father, John Benoit, Cranston.

### New Hampshire

**Enlisted Personnel**

**Killed**

Locke, Garrick, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Elias W. Locke, Barnstead.

## Woburn Boy Who Was on Wasp Eager to Be Back 'On Flat Top'

John T. Begley, Jr., of Woburn, a survivor of the aircraft carrier Wasp, sunk in the Solomon Islands area on September 15, called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House today.

Young Begley, who is a private first class in the United States Marine Corps, was a classmate of the Governor's son, Peter, in the Marine training school at Parris Island, South Carolina.

Shy and retiring in appearance, young Begley glows, nevertheless, with the true fighting spirit of the Marines, and told the Governor he was eager to be back "on a flat top" and get even with the Japanese for the three torpedoes that sent to the bottom the sleek carrier which was launched here at the Fore River shipyards in April, 1939.

The Woburn Marine, who was a member of one of the gun crews on the Wasp, said he was at his station when the carrier was hit, but that the submarine which fired the torpedoes was never seen.

There was no panic aboard the ship, he told the Governor, and no outward sign of fear when the men went over the side, but after they had time to catch their breath and talk it over they were, he said, raring to get back at the enemy.

The young Marine floated about in his lifejacket until he and 14 others managed to pull themselves onto a life raft. Three hours later they were picked up by a destroyer which took the survivors to a port in the New Hebrides, from which they proceeded to New Caledonia and eventually back to California.

Private Begley is now on a 30-day leave and proudly introduced to the Governor his fiancée, Miss Jeanne McGovern of Woburn, who accompanied him. Their engagement was announced today.

Private Begley enlisted in the Marines from Boston last February and was assigned to the Wasp at Norfolk, Virginia, on May 28 after its return from the Malta relief convoy. The ship went immediately to the Solomons area where it took part in the attack and capture of Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

He said that planes from his ship peppered the Japanese for three hours on that occasion, with not a single Japanese plane attempting to break through to get at the Wasp in return. Eight days later, three torpedoes from somewhere under the sea found their target in vital parts of the ship, and young Begley is irked, he says, because he hasn't yet had an opportunity to bag an enemy plane and take a shot at an active target.

## Massachusetts Observes Navy Day

By a Staff Photographer

**Officials at Parkman Bandstand in Boston Common**

Left to right: Maj. Samuel O. Smith, representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Capt. Julius Wadsworth First Service Command; Dr. John H. Hall, Massachusetts Department Commander, American Legion; Warren A. Vass, Commander, Navy Post No. 297; Lieut. Commander Benjamin Altman, U. S. N.; Capt. B. A. Miller and Harry L. Boyce, Assistant Chairman, Navy Day Committee.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

### Wednesday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. a gallery talk will be given by Miss Alice Maginnis on the "Exhibition of Irish Prints and Decorative Arts." Open free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

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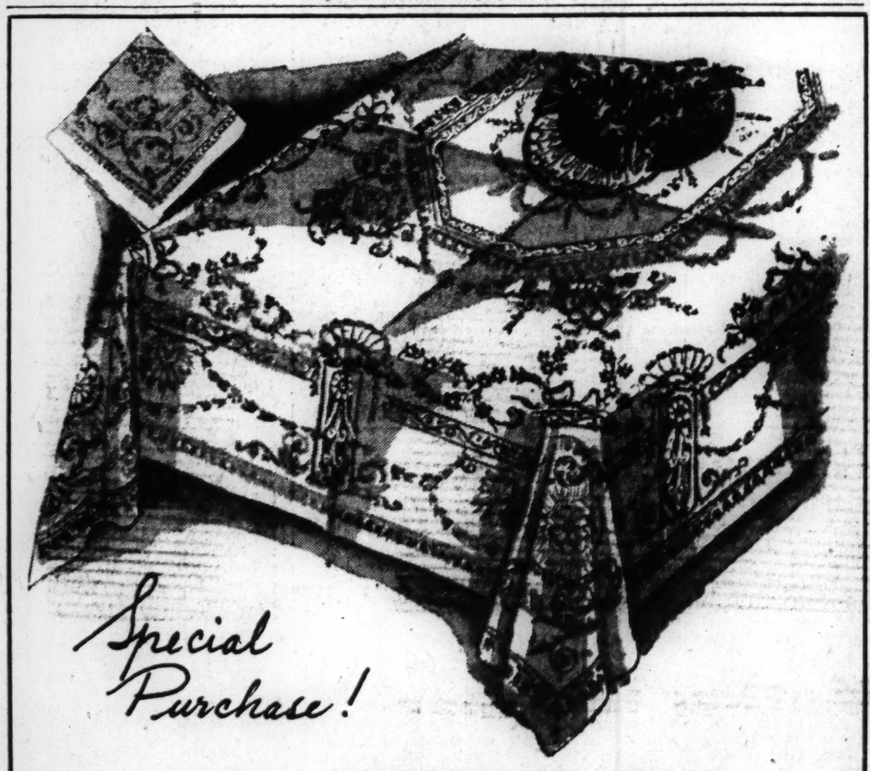

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# Cities Prepare To End Federal Grip After War

By Ralph W. Cessna
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—American cities are feeling and reacting in a significant way to the impact of two revolutionary forces, it was brought out at the convention of the American Municipal Association here last week.

Both stress greater centralization of government, and it is in the resistance to this movement, while performing all the functions expected of it, that the municipality is revealing itself as an able ally of that other level of government, the state, in the traditional battle against Federal encroachment.

Convention speeches, discussions, and resolutions disclosed an appreciation of the need for a quick victory and recognition of the responsibility of the city in the war effort. As in the case of the states, whose awareness of the need for reinvigorated protection of their traditional "rights" was shown at the recent annual governors' conference in Asheville, N. C., the cities are unwilling to go beyond that point which is necessary to the prosecution of the war in giving up local rights. And they are determined to see that Federal control is relinquished when the emergency has passed.

A resolution adopted at the closing session put the Association, representing professional municipal administrators, on record as dedicated to the maintenance of the "integrity of local government," and pledged to exercise all their powers for the return of local functions after the war.

While agreeing wholeheartedly on this point with Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., Mayor of Detroit, who complained of Federal attempts, in the interests of the war effort, to exert control over local functions, delegates indicated less reluctance to embrace some of the broader social phases of the New Deal program. Another resolution, for example, urged that municipalities be given the option of including employees in the Federal old-age insurance and survivors benefits programs.

The cities also are "all out" for postwar planning. The convention resolved that every effort should be exerted, now, to planning postwar reconstruction, that local debts be paid, and that credit reserves be set up for future public construction.

Less of the time of this convention, logically, was taken up with technical problems of local administration than in previous years. The war and the problems and responsibilities it brings to local government dominated the program.

The scope of these local phases of war work and the extent to which the cities have responded to these new demands was underlined by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Transportation, who lauded local units for their co-operation in establishing coordinated transportation programs.

Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, noted the extent to which the cities have helped in the job of building war housing facilities for some million and a half persons.

Eliot Ness, Director of Social Protection in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, complimented the cities likewise on the part they have taken in the improvement in crime and vice conditions near military and naval establishments throughout the country.

Luther Gulick, Director of the Office of Organization Planning of the WPB, and Chairman of the Treasury Committee on Federal-state-local relationships, looking ahead to some postwar municipal problems, suggested as one possible source of revenue an "occupier" tax, which would tax a person for the act of "residing" in a city, and a business for "occupying" its premises.

The Association re-elected Charles Lee, Mayor of Decatur, Ill., as President, and Herbert L. Olson, Director of the Michigan Municipal League, as Vice-President. New Trustees elected were Philip Habermann of Hallowell, Maine; Harold I. Baumes of Richmond, Va.; Mayor R. E. Riley of Portland, Ore., and Mayor Willson Wyatt of Louisville, Ky.

## Girl Scouts Save Odd Pennies to Tip Odds Against Axis

**Poster for Victory Fund Drive**
**This poster to aid the drive of the Girl Scouts for funds to buy War Stamps was painted by Bradshaw Crandell and posed by Betty Bredin, Girl Scout of Kew Gardens, N. Y.**

Paul Parker Photo

**'Rolling' In the Funds**
**These Girl Scouts roller skate to save bus fare which they use to buy War Stamps in Girl Scouting's Victory Fund Drive. Peggy Green (right) and Marie Caricone (left) report to their troop leader.**

## Girl Scouts Tackle Odd Jobs In Victory Fund Stamp Drive

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—This week finds Girl Scouts doing handy errands, walking to save the bus fare, and resorting to many other activities to obtain funds for buying War Stamps. Their "Victory Fund Drive" is the highlight of the annual observance all over the United States of programs honoring Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouting in the United States.

The goal of the "Victory Fund" campaign, which ends officially on Thanksgiving Day, is the purchase of at least one War Savings Stamp by every one of the 700,000 Girl Scouts throughout the nation. This means an extra stamp over and above what the girl may be buying as her regular quota. Stamps will be converted into War Bonds and held in trust until such time as the money can be used to help children anywhere in the world who have suffered from the war.

Working only within their own ranks to raise the Victory Fund, the Girl Scouts, termed "Minute Maids" by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, are participating as follows:

In Grand Rapids, Mich., they are taking care of young children and doing housework to earn extra dimes. In Hartford, Conn., they are selling Christmas cards and kitchen fats. In other sections Girl Scouts are shining shoes for brother, darning father's socks, washing dishes "for a consideration," passing up ice-cream sodas and chewing gum, and roller skating to school in order to earn or save pennies.

Thursday, Oct. 29, is International Friendship Day. Usually this is observed by the writing of letters to their friends in other countries, but this year the event will mark the bringing in of the stamps—which, in the long run, will benefit youth across the seas.

## $15,000,000,000 More for Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Another $15,000,000,000 was made available today to sharpen the Navy's offensive power, with thousands more planes and many new tons of floating craft, as President Roosevelt signed into law the second supplemental wartime appropriation and contract authorization bill.

Congress completed action on the measure Thursday. The legislation brought to $67,000,000,000 the total of direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the Navy since July, 1940.

The measure appropriated $5,599,000,000 outright for the Navy and in addition authorized it to begin letting contracts on a $9,500,000,000 construction program to add 2,101,000 tons of floating craft—500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary ships.

Acquisition of 14,611 new bomber and fighter planes, at a cost of $2,862,000,000, was provided in the direct appropriation.

Arming of hundreds more merchant ships was financed in a $100,000,000 item, and $600,000,000 was provided for defense housing.

Including all items, appropriations totaled $6,341,196,887. The measure raised to $222,000,000,000 the money provided for defense and war purposes since July, 1940.

## Girl From 'Home' Sponsors Vessel

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 27 (AP)—A 14-year-old girl whose father is in the Army sponsored a new minesweeper here because she had the courage to write to President Roosevelt to ask for the honor.

She is Beverly Groesbeck, a resident of a children's home at Fond du Lac, Wis., where she was placed by her father, a baker, when he entered the Army a year ago. He is now overseas.

"Dear Mr. Roosevelt," Beverly wrote to the President in September, "I am 14 years old and live at a children's home because my father is in the Army. I am writing this letter to ask you if I can launch a ship. It would be the happiest day of my life if I could.

"I am small for my age, but not mentally. I have freckles which I don't like at all."

The White House secretariat turned the letter over to the Navy Department, which informed Beverly that it had made arrangements with the Burger Boat Company here to have her christen the first of a new fleet of minesweepers on Navy Day.

## Turk Newsmen See No Alliance With Axis

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27 (AP)—Turkey will maintain its neutrality and stick to the nonaggression alliance with Great Britain, four visiting newspapermen from that country declared here Oct. 25.

"There is absolutely no possibility of an alliance of our Government with the Axis," said Sukru Esmer, Ankara editor, who acted as spokesman in an interview. Others in the party were Emin Yalman, Abidin Daver, and Zakaria Sertel.

"Those people who think that Turkey is following an opportunistic policy must realize that the time for that is passed, that Turkey has clung to her nonaggression alliance with Britain because her policy has been dictated by high principles rather than the opportunity of immediate gain.

"If she had come into the war on the side of Germany during the darkest days of the United Nations, just after France fell, it would have turned the tide. Egypt and India would have been gone, there would have been no Near East left for Germany's enemies."

## Chance for Folks To Replace Lost Gifts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Army postal service said Oct. 25 that 4,986 sacks of United States mail bound for American armed forces in the British Isles had been lost in the sinking of a United Nations cargo ship.

Much of the shipment was parcel post and represented one of the first parcel shipments of Christmas mail.

The War Department said that the lost mail was deposited in the United States during the latter part of September. Mails reaching the New York port of debarkation Army post office later than October 3 were not included in this particular shipment.

The War Department said that announcement of the loss should enable persons who mailed Christmas gifts and other classes of mail to Great Britain during the approximate period indicated "to be guided accordingly." Previous announcements said gifts for men overseas should be mailed before Nov. 1.

## 'Teen Age Draft Bill Put Off With Others Till After Nov. 3

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Three major legislative proposals were placed on the "don't-open-until-after-election" shelf today as Congress concentrated on political campaigns back home.

The measures were:

1. To lower the draft age from 20 to 18.
2. To abolish state poll taxes in federal elections.
3. To mobilize the nation's manpower in an all-out war effort.

The House decided not to act on Senate revisions in the 'teen age draft bill until a quorum was present, although Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, co-sponsor of the measure, expressed hope an agreement could be reached in conference late next week.

The poll tax measure, previously passed by the House, came out of the Senate Military Committee with a 13 to 5 vote of approval that left it enmeshed in a parliamentary tangle.

Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Wall Doxey (D) of Mississippi, opponents of the bill, declared it was reported by the committee with only nine members present. Their contention was that no legal action could be taken with fewer than 10 of the 18 members on hand and voting, although they did not otherwise challenge the use of proxies.

This was regarded primarily as a move to delay what appeared to be almost certain Senate approval of the bill before this Congress ends the first of the year and after its Southern opponents have talked their full span of opposition.

The manpower proposals remained in a muddle which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, did little to clear up when he indicated before the Senate Military Committee he had no desire for legislation at this time.

Previously, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission had left the impression with congressional committees that an Administration measure was in the offing. The committee, with four bills pending before it, decided to let the whole thing go until after the election.

Even members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, openly incensed at the way farm price controls are being administered under the new Economic Stabilization Act, took an indefinite recess in hearings started with appearances by Economic Director James F. Byrnes, Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Committee members, led by Senators Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas and George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, complained that farm prices were being held down below the point Congress intended by computing Government benefit payments as a part of the income farmers receive from crops.

## Silver Star Awarded To Representative Maas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has announced that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had awarded the Silver Star to Col. Melvin J. Maas, Marine Corps Reserve, for gallantry in action Sept. 3 at Milne Bay, New Guinea.

Colonel Maas, Representative of the Fourth Minnesota Congressional District, was on active duty at the time as aviation observer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet. He returned to inactive status Oct. 17.

## Commander in Chief Praises Navy's 'Indomitable Courage'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt said the people "know that their Navy is doing the biggest job any Navy has ever been called upon to do, and doing it superbly."

In a letter to Secretary Frank Knox in recognition of Navy Day, Mr. Roosevelt said he was "sure that there is not a man, woman or child in the land who has not been thrilled by its triumphs and inspired by its indomitable courage."

The letter, made public by the Navy, follows:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is the first Navy Day ever to be observed with the United States at war. As such, it is the most significant celebration of its kind since Navy Day was first inaugurated in 1922.

As I salute the Navy in company with 130,000,000 other patriotic American citizens, I am deeply proud of its heroic accomplishments in this war. I am proud not only because of my own long and happy association with the service, but also as its Commander in Chief I am acutely aware of its tremendous role it is playing in the preservation of human freedom and decency. When I greeted you just one year ago, the Navy was on defense duty, a symbol of our hope that we could remain isolated and inviolable in a world where tyranny raged unchecked. As I greet you today, the Navy is fighting hard in every corner of the globe to bring victory to our cause.

On this occasion I need not ask the people of the United States to pay tribute to our Navy, for I am sure that there is not a man, woman or child in the land who has not been thrilled by its triumphs and inspired by its indomitable courage. They know that their Navy is doing the biggest job any Navy has ever been called upon to do, and doing it superbly. They have the most profound faith in their Navy's ability to sweep our enemies from the seas and in conjunction with the Army, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, preserve America's place of honor in the community of nations.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

# To Every Mother in America

Somewhere in America, tonight, a young man sits in a railroad car . . . bound for a destination unknown. He wears the olive drab of the Army, the blue of the Navy, or the forest green of the Marines.

He may be your son.

We know how you feel about that boy. We know what was in your heart when you said goodbye.

We know . . . because that boy is our son, too. And wherever he's going, we promise you this:

That to the very limit of our abilities, where he's concerned, it will never be "too little and too late." Because . . . it can blow or storm or sleet or rain . . . we'll get the supplies through. The guns he needs to do the job. The food to sustain him and give him strength. The medical equipment, the winter clothing, the mail from home . . .

That every hour of every passing day will see a million freight cars rumbling across the land . . . carrying raw materials to factories, steel mills and refineries . . . rushing the finished cargoes of war to the ships waiting in the harbors . . .

And that with us, the men of the railroads, *your son will always come first!*

For he is the hope of America.

Tonight, mothers of America, remember these things, and listen for the whistle of the trains as they go thundering in the dark. Listen . . . and you'll hear the voice of a nation's fury . . . the battle-hymn of free men working together, fighting together, until Victory is ours.

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# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Belmont Women Voters Hear Dr. Griswold on Tax Problems

"We've got to do more than we are doing to raise taxes," Dr. Erwin C. Griswold told the Belmont League of Women Voters at a luncheon meeting today. Even the present $26,000,000,000 tax bill, the largest in our history, will raise less than one-third of all we are going to spend in the coming year, he explained.

The taxes we pay don't represent the cost of the war, he pointed out. But the cost is there just the same. "Taxes simply determine how we distribute the cost," he said. He showed that there are several ways of distributing the cost, one of which is by inflation. But that way is unfair, he declared, and we should devise a tax system that will distribute it in a fair way.

Dr. Griswold, who is a Professor of Law at Harvard University, spent the summer in Washington where he was engaged as consultant in the drafting of the Federal tax bill. If his audience hadn't realized it before, they realized by the time he finished that a much larger share of their budgets will have to be set aside for Uncle Sam next year. Every person that makes more than $624 will pay at least 24 per cent of the excess in taxes, he said. And that goes on up to 90 per cent.

Dr. Griswold discussed several of the possible ways of raising more taxes. He considers the sales tax unfair in that it imposes the burden much more heavily on people in the lower income brackets. And because it can allow no exemptions and cannot be graduated.

He maintained that the spending tax is the most effective tax ever devised to combat inflation. "It strikes right at the heart of inflationary difficulties," he said, "and it furnishes a powerful inducement not to spend. Moreover, it can provide for exemptions and can be graduated."

Dr. Griswold emphasized the necessity of developing a more effective system of collecting taxes at the source—of withholding them at the time of wage payment. He considers the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan, as advanced by Mr. Ruml, unsound, however, because it gives windfalls to large bracket taxpayers.

"But the Ruml plan contains an idea which is very good," he said, "and which will enable us to have the collection-at-the-source system which we need. That can be achieved by confining the Ruml plan to the normal tax and the first bracket of the surtax."

## Hyannis to Greet State Clubwomen Of First District

The First District Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held tomorrow at the Woman's Club House in Hyannis. Mrs. Fred H. Graham, First District Director, will preside.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the Department of International Relations, Mrs. John A. Jennings, Chairman of the War Relief Committee, and others are going down from Boston.

The Department Chairmen who will present their programs at the meeting are: Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, Legislation; Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Social Welfare; Mrs. Jennings, War Relief; Mrs. Harvey Greenwood, "Topics"; Mrs. Fred Spear, Conservation; Mrs. J. Stanley Pratt, Industry; Mrs. Ulin, International Relations. They will be welcomed by Mrs. Charles W. Megathlin, President of the Hyannis Woman's Club, which is hostess to the gathering.

Mrs. French will give a report on her recent trip to Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Federation.

## Judge Refuses Mandamus Writ In Appointments

Counsel for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston has succeeded in obtaining court dismissal of a petition for a writ of mandamus which would have forced the Mayor to name Boston Election Commissioners to fill posts now occupied by hold-over incumbents.

Albert West, Boston attorney, had sought a writ of mandamus from Judge Walter L. Collins of Suffolk Superior Court which would have directed Mayor Tobin to take such action. Mr. West charged that by leaving the incumbents on insecure tenure the Mayor placed himself in a position to influence Boston elections.

Judge Collins ruled yesterday that Mr. West's petition "sets forth no matter showing the existence of a genuine or substantial wrong." He also ruled that the attorney sought to accomplish an end not the proper function of a writ of mandamus.

## Bertita Harding Slated to Open Diversion Series

Bertita Harding, author and lecturer, will be presented tomorrow morning by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt as the opening speaker for the tenth season of the Mornings of Diversion.

Mrs. Harding, originally scheduled for later in the series, is exchanging dates with Princess Irina Shariatina, who has not been able to leave Moscow, where she went on an assignment for Collier's. Mrs. Harding is the author of "Royal Purple," "Golden Fleece," and "The Phantom Crown," from which the motion picture "Juarez" was made.

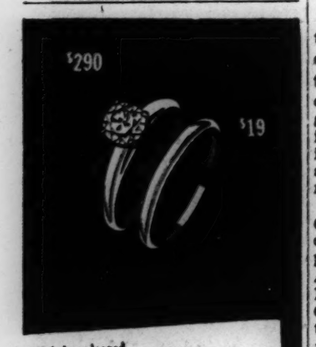
Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Channing H. Cox, Mrs. Horace Binney, Mrs. Frederick S. Whitwell, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. George M. Cushing, Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, and Mrs. William Lindsey will be hostesses at the refreshment hour which precedes the talk.

## Coffee Concern Barred From Sales

Because it delivered coffee and tea substantially in excess of its quota and submitted false figures to the War Production Board concerning the merchandise, the Pilgrim Coffee Company of Boston is barred by the WPB from engaging in the tea and coffee business as long as these commodities are restricted or rationed in any way.

Arthur Fisher, head of the WPB Compliance Division, said the order followed investigation of complaints against the company. Abraham Charest of Medford, President of the Pilgrim Coffee Company, declined to comment on the action which is believed to be the first of its kind in the East.

Pending rationing of coffee to consumers, Mr. Fisher explained, the WPB has control on amounts of roasted coffee distributed to wholesalers and retailers.

Slightly enlarged

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By a Staff Photographer

**Brookline Clubwomen Hear Dutch Folk Songs**

Cornelia Van Geuns in native costume as she appeared before the Brookline Woman's Club yesterday with a program of "Folk Songs and Legends of Holland." Her gown, which is typical of her own province of Friesland, is of garnet and black striped silk. Her delicate fichu and dainty, ruffled apron are of finest lace, and her Frisian headdress is formed of a golden helmet covered with lace and held in place with long, ornamented pins, one at either side of her forehead. The little carved foot stove is one of her cherished possessions brought from her home.

## Clubwomen Urged to Work For Better Prison Conditions

Clubwomen were urged by the Rev. Edward Cahill to use their influence to obtain better prison conditions in Massachusetts, especially at the Charlestown Prison. The Rev. Mr. Cahill spoke today at the Fifth District Conservation and Social Welfare Conference at Highland Hall, West Roxbury.

He would like to see an organized effort on the part of women to bring pressure to bear on the State Legislature to appropriate the funds necessary to secure badly needed improvements at Charlestown.

The Rev. Mr. Cahill, Pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chelmsford, has made a study of prison conditions past and present, in the course of which he spent 12 weeks at the Norfolk Prison Colony living as a prisoner. He believes that the Norfolk type of prison is the one that should prevail. There the men are under the supervision of a house officer who lives in the dormitory units with the men. While guards take care of entrances and exits and are present at all large gatherings, they do not come into direct contact with the prisoners, according to Mr. Cahill. An extensive vocational program is another feature of the Norfolk setup, and the prison itself covers 37 acres, in which there are large open spaces where the men have a good deal of freedom.

The crowded conditions of the Charlestown prison make it, he said, one of the most dangerous spots in the community. It was condemned, he pointed out, by a Committee of the State Legislature in the 1870's and abandoned; but later it was reopened in practically the same condition.

Mr. Cahill urged the women to visit the different prisons and see for themselves the contrasts. The situation, he said, is one that needs their attention and should not be overlooked in the stress of the war emergency.

## Jewish Women Back Art Talks

The Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women is sponsoring a series of six lectures by Dorothy Adlow, art critic for The Christian Science Monitor, beginning tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at Tempel Ohabei Shalom Community Center in Brookline.

Miss Adlow will begin her lectures with "The Indomitable School of Paris," and will unfold the panorama of modern art through the "isms," the Soviet Union, and America's New Horizons. She will indicate the trends, tendencies, and changes in subject matter and technique of the artist today, using colored lantern slides to illustrate the lectures.

This art course has been arranged for the Council by Mrs. Morris M. Roud, assisted by Mrs. Ferdinand S. Bloom, and Mrs. Nathan H. Fink. It is open to all, and course tickets as well as single admissions will be available at the door.

## Presidents' Club Meets Thursday

The Eighth District Presidents' Club, which this year observes its tenth anniversary, will have its first meeting Thursday afternoon in the vestry of the Universalist Church, Boston Street, Stoneham, as guests of the Medford Hillside Mothers' Club.

Mrs. Harry E. Wilson, President, will have charge of the meeting which will open at 11 a. m. Members will bring box lunches and dessert will be served by the hostess club. The club treasury and war relief will receive the proceeds of a white elephant auction to be held at 1:30. A program including music will be presented at 2:30.


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### *Today's FM Programs*

WTIR, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin LaMar, trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Bands.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
WABX, Boston (44.8m), and W2XR, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.9mc) . . . . .
3:00 p. m.—Kiddie Klub.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orch.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Col. Frank Knox; Admiral E. J. King.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummin's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Melody Hall"; Orch.; songs.

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—4:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.9 m.
Melbourne—7:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75A meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSD, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSD, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Meet John London." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSD, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSD, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors' program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 17.78mc (16.6mc)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Hail the Hero" . . . Book Page Interviews . . . Music You Want . . . Dick Rogers' Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

## Birth Control Finds Sponsor In Dr. Lothrop

Declaring "it is high time that the American principle of tolerance was incorporated into law rather than its opposite," the Rev. Dr. Donald G. Lothrop, Pastor of The Community Church, Boston, has come out strongly in favor of the Birth Control referendum.

"The people of Massachusetts should not lie down and have the moral rules and regulations of a special group enacted into a law which deprives either a majority or a minority from practicing the art of living according to different religious beliefs," he declared.

"The proposed measure in no way orders anyone to do anything to which he is opposed," Dr. Lothrop continued. "It is purely a medical rights bill. It gives doctors freedom to act to the ends that life and health may be preserved. It in no way interferes with anyone's religion. For the opposition to charge that it does is the most obvious of hyprocrisy and deceit.

"Life is not measured in amount but in quality," Dr. Lothrop continued. "One of the amazing methods used by the opposition has been their effort to keep the question from the ballot. To oppose a measure is one thing, but to oppose the question from appearing on the ballot is quite another.

Touching on what has been termed by the opposition the "sacred purpose of marriage," Dr. Lothrop added that the knowledge of the means of contraception "is no more a refutation of natural law or God's law than the use of that knowledge which permits power over the sea and the air, or the domination of the disease which through ignorance kills the body. God's law is not to enslave man, but to free him," Dr. Lothrop asserted.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**New Program**

Vermont
Rutland—Thursday and Friday, October 29 and 30, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

By a Staff Photographer

**Civilian Police in Melrose**

Winston Churchill (second from left) and Daniel Webster (right) are two prominent members of the Melrose, Mass., Auxiliary Police Department. Shown also coming down the City Hall steps are John Proctor (left) and Lieut. William T. Fahy, officer in charge of force.

## Stained Glass Exhibit in Newton

An exhibition of stained glass by three eminent craftsmen, is open in the gallery of the Newton Center Woman's Club, sponsored by the Art Committee. Mrs. John Bergeson is Chairman. The exhibition includes the work of Charles J. Connick, Wilbur Herbert Burnham, and Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr.

"In this world of turmoil, though the 'singing windows' of the European cathedrals are mute, this assemblage reveals that American craftsmen have proved that the stained glass of the middle ages is not a lost art," says Mrs. Bergeson, "but is restored and established in our United States."

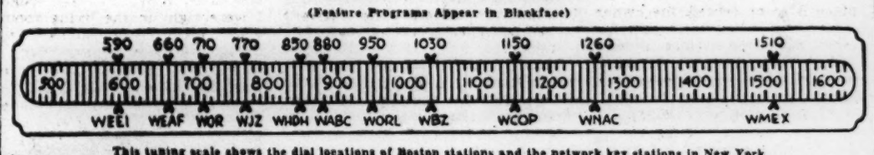
The exhibition will continue through Friday.

***'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'***

**For Wednesday, Oct. 28**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "David Harum"; sk. | Navy Day Program: | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Hal Newell, News | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 News; Hollywood | Speakers; Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Baron Elliotts Orchestra | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 Navy Day speakers; | Air Express Music | "Pepper Young's Family | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 orchestra; songs | Marine Signal Corps | "Right to Happiness"; sk. | Shady Valley Folks | Navy Day Program: |
| 4:00 News Service | Newscast | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Walter Compton, News | Speakers; music |
| 4:15 Del Castillo; organ | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas" | Across the Footlights | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 Book Talk | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sports Comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 Victory Front | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Man With a Band" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 Song Carnival | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 Songs; 'Date'; Poet | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie; music | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 News comments | "Don Winslow"; drama. | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sport reports |
| 6:15 Edwin C. Hill, News | News; Dinner Concert | Political talk | Sports; Marching Along | Sports; "Waltz Time" |
| 6:30 Frazier Hunt | Concert; Political talk | Sports; Music; Orchid | Press Roundup; Sports | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Talk; Music, Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Ella Fitzgerald; comedy | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Mary James' Orch. | Meet the Band | News of the World | Political talk | News Service |
| 7:30 American Melody | Adrian and Alice, songs | Musical Gems; vocalists | "Confidentially Yours" | Man Your Battle Stations |
| 7:45 Hour; songs; violin | Geoffrey Harwood, talk | Musical Gems; vocalists | Political talks | "Is That So?" forum |
| 8:00 Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, News | Ginny Simms; guests; | Political talk | Irish songs |
| 8:15 "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Civilian Defense | Richard Salinger, news |
| 8:30 Al Jolson; Carol | "Archie" and company; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Federal Ace"; drama | Dramatization |
| 8:45 Bruce; music; news | comedy variety | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Federal Ace"; drama | "Romance in Music" |
| 9:00 Burns and Allen; | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Show with Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, m. c. | Yankee News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 "Suspense," drama | Dance orchestra | Fibber McGee and Molly | Navy Day; speakers | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 "Suspense," drama | Orch.; Gracie Fields | Fibber McGee and Molly | Navy Day; speakers | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Navy Day | Raymond Gram Swing | Bob Hope Variety Show | John B. Hughes, news | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 Navy Day | Harry DeAngelis' Orch. | Bob Hope Variety Show | Art Kassell's Orchestra | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Political; Music | Navy League Dinner; | Red Skelton; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Or. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Charlie Barnett's Orch. |
| 10:45 News; Ringout | Music; Speaker | | Dick Kuhn's Orchestra | Charlie Spivak's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Quincy Howe | Dance orchestra | News; Music | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Bob Chester's Orchestra |
| 11:15 B. Goodman's Orch. | Newscast | March to Victory | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "Melody Hall"; orches- | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Music; orchestra | Music; News | Music You Want | tra; vocalists | Day's End; News |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express; Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 "Pleasantville" | Newscast | Musical Clock; News | News Service | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Religious Program | J. Dalton, Cowboy songs | Songs; "Fiesta"; music | |
| 7:45 News; Vic Hummer'y | Religious program; News | News Summary | 'Good Morning'; 'Salute' | |
| 8:00 News of the World | Western Melodies | Musical Program | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Political talk | Military Band; News | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Show | Music of Many Lands | Morning Toast; Fred and | Ruth Moss, interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Carl Moore; News | News; "Morning Notes" | Posey; humor; music | Ruth Moss, interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | Fishermen's Program | Home Forum talk | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 School of the Air of | "The Breakfast Club" | "Big Sister"; sketch | "All Hail to You" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 the Americas | "The Breakfast Club" | Organ Reveries | Organ Recital; Vocalists | Musical program |
| 9:45 Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | "Gene and Glenn" | Musical Roundup | Musical program |
| 10:00 "Valiant Lady" | Morning Market Basket | "Aunt Jenny"; sketch | News; Music; Talk | "Kick-Conga" |
| 10:15 American Stories | Roy Porter, News | "The O'Neills"; drama | Choir Loft; organ | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 Honeymoon Hill | Betty Pierce, talk | "Helpmate"; sketch | Political talk; Music | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Air Express Music | Serial drama | "Cheer Up Gang" | Mason |
| 11:00 Clara, Lu'n' Em | Breakfast music | "Road of Life"; sketch | New England Cupboard | "Odds and Ends" |
| 11:15 Second Husband | Breakfast music | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Karl Komar's Scrapbook | Organ recital |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | P. Saliman, Babbette | "Against the Storm" | "Yankee House Party" | Popular songs |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Jack Little's Band | "David Harum"; sketch | "Yankee House Party" | News report |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Eoake Carter, News | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; drama | Mystery Money Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie, songs | Cowboy Melodies |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Defense Talk; Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Washington commentary | News; Agriculture news | News Service | "Council for Democracy" |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins" | Rev. MacHugh, hymns | Terrace Room Ensemble | "I'll Find My Way" | Political talk |
| 1:30 "Vic and Sade" | "Sons of Pioneers" | Shopping News | News; Fashion talk | Religious program |
| 1:45 "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Broadcast | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Religious program |
| 2:00 Serial drama | Talk: Boston Police Dept. | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | Victory program |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Ted Malone: Book Ends | "Lonely Women"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | "Coast Guard Parade" |
| 2:30 "We Love and Learn' | Air Express Music | Guiding Light; drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | Leona Vanni, soprano |
| 2:45 "Pepper Young" | U. S. Treasury Program: | Hymn recital | Sports Comments | News report |
| 3:00 David Harum | Prescott Presents | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Hal Newell, news | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 News; Hollywood | Prescott Presents | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Baron Elliott's Orch | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 Nick Goldsmith's | Air Express Music | Pepper Young's Family | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 baritone; Orchestra | Organ recital | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 4:00 News Service | News Service | "Backstage Wife" | Walter Compton, news | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 4:15 Interview | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; serial | Across the Footlights | recordings |
| 4:30 United We Stand | Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | Network sports | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 4:45 Victory Front | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Man With a Band" | recordings |
| 5:00 Great Lakes Naval | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 Training Station | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole; variety |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong" | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Superman"; sketch | program |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie | "Captain Midnight" | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 Comment; News | "Don Winslow"; drama | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports reports |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Political talk; Music | Political talks | Sports; Marching Along | Sports; Waltz Time |
| 6:30 Frank Parker, songs | Music; Political talk | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Talk | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Talk; Music Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Political talk | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory; talk |
| 7:15 Harry James's Orch. | Ella Fitzgerald; comedy | News of the World | Date With Chic | News Service |
| 7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy | "The Lone Ranger" | Political talk | Pianist; songs | "Play, Fiddle, Play" |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama | western drama | Political talk | John Barry, comment | "Your Army" |
| 8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine | Earl Godwin, news | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News" | Irish Music |
| 8:15 Conner; orchestra | Lum 'n' Abner | Man"; dramatic sketch | Political program | Richard Salinger, News |
| 8:30 Drama, with Joan | "Manhattan at Mid- | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | Dramatized stories star- | The Broadway Band- |
| 8:45 Hersholt; News | night"; dramatic sketch | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | ring Henry Hull | wagon |
| 9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar- | Political talk | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album; Gluck's |
| 9:15 kansas Traveler" | Harry DeAngelis' Orch. | Shore; guest; orchestra | Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; | "Iphigenie en Aulide" |
| 9:30 "Mayor of Town" | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra | "Mr. District Attorney"; | Morton Gould's Orch.; | Classical Album; Gluck's |
| 9:45 | Orch.; Gracie Fields | dramatic sketch; orch | vocalists | "Iphigenie en Aulide" |
| 10:00 Memoirs in Music; | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 "La Tosca" | National Radio Forum | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local sports |
| 10:30 Political talk | National Radio Forum | Kay Kyser's College of | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Local sports |
| 10:45 News; Rideout | Rear Adm. Wm. Blandy | Musical Knowledge | Freddie Nagel's Orch | Local sports |
| 11:00 News; Wm. Shirer | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch | News; Music | News Service | Local sports |
| 11:15 "Hail the Hero" | Book Page Interviews | March to Victory | Marjorie Madrigrave's Or. | Local sports |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Bobby Sherwood's Orch. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Music | Music; News | Music You Want | Dick Rogers' Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## Noted Names In Auxiliary Melrose Police

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Daniel Webster and Winston Churchill are laughing off the barriers of time and working side by side today for the protection of the American home front.

Together with John Adams, who joined the Army Air Corps, these men pounded regular beats for the Melrose, Mass., Auxiliary Police Department beginning two months before Pearl Harbor.

They are three among 330 men who comprise what Melrose believes is the oldest and best Auxiliary Police force in New England.

This "A. P." does far more than keep order during air raid drills and blackouts. Its members run the gamut from directing traffic to performing first aid. Working in shifts, they police the entire city nearly every week day night in the year.

Armed with loaded revolvers and night sticks, some of Melrose's most prominent bankers, professors, lawyers, and business men whistle down speeding automobiles, collar sneak thieves, and dampen the ardor of street corner gangs.

Sometimes they jump on the running board of a regular police car and follow the "bluecoats" to an arrest, thus learning the real "inside" of police work. Some of the men privately confess they've wanted to do this ever since they were children.

**Blue Uniforms**

They wear blue uniforms, "cop's" hat, badge, and whistle in addition to their revolvers and night sticks—and no one has as yet seriously defied their authority.

Coming home after a hard day's work, many a war worker, school teacher, laborer, World War veteran goes out to tramp his beat beside a well-to-do neighbor.

They take the work seriously, Lieut. William T. Fahy, officer in charge, declares. "These men are not playboy cops. They don't consider it a hobby. They do their job in earnest, and it's a mighty fine job they do, too."

Just one of their chores is guard duty at the Melrose Report Center—a two-hour stretch of it in the middle of the night. Every man takes his turn. "You can imagine the interest when our 'best citizens' will get out of bed to do this," the Lieutenant says.

Among the men on the force, for example, are Benjamin Vaughan, Manager of the Massachusetts Avenue branch of the State Street Trust Company; George Stanley Harvey, former First Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County; and Ralph E. Brown, Comptroller of Boston University.

**Historical Side**

On the historical side, Messrs. Webster, Churchill, and Adams are supplemented by a Paul Jones, possibly for the sake of a bit of salt sea air, but his parents omitted the "John."

Mr. Webster says he believes there isn't any relation between him and his namesake statesman, "except that we're both Scotch." The Melrose Daniel Webster "definitely never makes speeches." He is Assistant Manager of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology photographic service.

Winston Churchill, also, claims he's no great shakes as an orator. A war worker at the Watertown Arsenal, he operates a turret lather from midnight to 8 a. m. after pounding a two-hour beat for the auxiliary police. Asked about his name, he'll say he got it from parents who admired Winston Churchill, the author, not Winston Churchill, the then British schoolboy.

John Adams, formerly a pilot for American Airlines, joined the Air Corps five months ago and wears a Captain's wings.

Once a week each of the 300-odd "A. P.s" pounds his beat going out at 8 p. m. and covering an entire sector (one-eighth of the city) at least twice. A sector is usually 10 blocks in one direction and four in the other, so the night's duty occupies at least two and often four or five hours, depending upon the action.

**Training Session**

Every Friday night the force has a training session which each man must attend—or else step aside and make way for one of the 220 men on the waiting list.

Once a week they "go to court" in a mock legal session run by collegues who, in real life, are court attaches. The "judge" tries a case in which the auxiliary policeman is charging a defendant with violation of the law. He must "make his case stick" or run the risk of "suit" for false arrest.

In daylight air raid tests, Melrose has found it can mobilize an average of 150 "A. P.s"; in blackouts, 260. They are thoroughly drilled in air raid practice. The city takes this for granted, and points to all the other useful things its civilian policemen can do.

The city, Lieutenant Fahy says, has spent only "about $5.25" per man, for uniforms, and they themselves have added about $25 each. That's all it has cost this progressive city to give itself just about the best civilian protection an auxiliary police can provide.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.25mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

# Registering for Fuel Oil Rationing Begins in Four Bay State Counties

## Small Oil Users Are Warned To Apply at Rationing Board

As Massachusetts users of fuel oil began registering today for ration books, in Middlesex, Norfolk, Hampden, and Bristol Counties, householders who customarily buy range or fuel oil in small lots from peddlers were warned by OPA officials to obtain registration forms directly from local rationing boards.

"There are thousands of people who buy oil only in small lots from peddlers and pay cash," declared Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA director, "and it will be impossible for such purchasers to obtain application blanks from their dealers."

Registering is going on through Thursday of this week at schools and other public places. The Boston School Committee ruled yesterday that teacher-aid in the rationing programs is a compulsory, not a voluntary service. The question arose when Supt. Arthur L. Gould withheld part of the salary of Miss Mary C. Cadigan, teacher at the Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls, because she failed on two days to help in the registration for gasoline rations. Miss Cadigan protested the deduction of $14.75 from her salary and insisted that rationing was a "voluntary patriotic service." The Board ruled that such service was compulsory.

Registrants are urged to fill out the blank at home before going to the registration-place, in order to avoid delays and confusion. If your dealer has not already sent you a blank, you may obtain one at your local war price and rationing board or at the place where you are to register. Form R-1100 is for domestic heating and hot water in private dwellings serving three families or less. Form R-1103 is for lighting and cooking if cooking is done on an oil stove which can be used for nothing else.

Disregard the instructions on the blank to mail it to the rationing board. The completed blank should be taken in person to the schoolhouse or other registration place.

### How You May Measure Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

| If year's ration is about: | Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday |
|---|---|
| 3,000 gals. | 114 |
| 2,500 gals. | 95 |
| 2,000 gals. | 76 |
| 1,500 gals. | 57 |

By a Staff Photographer

**Women Drive Caravan of 82 Jeeps**

**Promptly at midday this caravan of 82 jeeps left Boston for Fort Devens driven by members of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps. Under the leadership of Maj. A. J. Lamoureaux, the caravan formed part of the training of the Motor Corps. Each woman driver was accompanied by a soldier.**

## Women's Land Corps Army Urged in Vermont

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 27—A women's land corps army similar to the organization of the WAACS and the WAVES would go far toward solving the labor troubles of Vermont's dairy farmers is the belief expressed this week by Arthur L. Packard, President of the Vermont State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Packard is one of many farm leaders anxious to see such a Government-sponsored auxiliary group formed. "I think that in many places, if we are to keep our food supply adequate, young women can fill the bill," said Mr. Packard. "Many of us used boys this year," he added, "and they were of an average age of 15 or 16. Most of them were inexperienced, and although they meant well, they just could not take the responsibility and assume the tasks required of them."

The Farm Bureau head pointed out, on the other hand, that young women who came to Vermont last summer from other sections of the East, young women who were mature and physically fit, were most satisfactory.

"There is one regret I have in this connection," said the Farm Bureau chief. "Promotional advertisers for tobacco firms have pursuaded many of the girls to smoke cigarettes. I had hoped they would laid aside smokes, first because the average person is less able to do efficient work and second, because an inexperienced farm girl could set a hay mow on fire all too easily. Many of these farm fires today trace to careless disposal of cigarettes.

"The smokers, however, were the exception," Mr. Packard qualified, "on the whole, young women brought into the State to work on farms did a good job."

The question of a women's land army is to be the main subject of a meeting of The People's Forum, to be held early in November in the little village of Johnson in Lamoille county. Dorothy Thompson, author and commentator, will be the guest speaker at this session of the Forum which, under the direction of the Rev. Richie Low, has for the past ten years, drawn State-wide attention and attendance.

### The Week in Vermont

#### Economic Progress

A continued improvement in the economic condition of Vermont agriculture during the past two years is specifically noted in the biennial report, just released, of State Commisisoner E. H. Jones.

One of the prime factors in this rapid recovery during post-depression years, said the Commissioner, was the Federal regulations stabilizing the Boston and New York milk markets. Pointing out that 80 per cent of Vermont produced milk is marketed interstate, he said, Federal regulation had, in large measure, eliminated destructive competitive trade practices which tended to and did react to the detriment of producers.

Commissioner Jones declared the attempt of the United Mine Workers of America to organize farmers under the union banner, was "a most sensational event." The move was regarded with distrust as well as alarm by dairy leaders in this region. If successful, he said, "it can result in nothing but disaster to dairy interests."

#### State Grange

Henry A. Stoddard, of Bellows Falls, was elected to his fifth consecutive two-year term as master of the Vermont State Grange, at the annual session held in Burlington.

A second member of the Stoddard family was honored when Mrs. Lawrence Heyman, of Bellows Falls, was chosen for the office of Ceres to succeed her mother, Mrs. Stoddard. Other State officers re-elected were:

Overseer, Charles H. Perkins, Brattleboro; Lecturer, Mrs. Rachel T. La Cross, Woodstock; Steward, Capt. Harold J. Arthur; Assistant Steward, Darwin A. Ward, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Chaplain, Albert C. Hailliday, Bellows Falls; Treasurer, Willis N. Cady, Middlebury; Secretary, Mary E. Priest, Randolph; Gatekeeper, Guy L. Stafford, South Wallingford; Pomona, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Newport; Flora, Mrs. Guy L. Stafford, South Wallingford; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Harold J. Arthur, Burlington.

#### Airplane Hangar

Work is expected to start this week at the Burlington airport, on the largest airplane hangar this side of La Guardia field in New York. It will be 104 by 206 feet and the cost is estimated at $102,000. There will be space enough according to Ben B. Follett, director of the North East Airlines school, to whom it will be leased, to house five big Douglas planes, four Lockheeds, 16 Stinsons and "still leave room to move around in."

## Question and Answer Details In Fixing of Ceilings for Rents

*This is second in a series of articles answering questions with regard to Federal control of rents.*

**Setting Maximum Rents by Dates**—Federal regulations place a ceiling over all residential rents. In fixing the ceiling the government does not attempt the colossal task of inspecting the living quarters of each of United States' 16,000,000 rent-paying families and setting a maximum rent for each place. Instead, the price administrator selects a "maximum-rent date" for a rent-control area and directs that, as a general principle, rents must not exceed the rents in effect on that date.

Q. What is a maximum-rent date? A. This date marks the level above which rents in general cannot go.

Q. How is the date determined? A. As far as practical, the date is chosen to reflect rental conditions before "defense activities shall have resulted, or threatened to result in increased rents.

Q. What is the maximum-rent date? A. It is the date set by price administrator in issuing rent regulations in placing a ceiling on rents. In these areas the date is March 1, 1942.

Q. What does that date mean? A. It means that the tenant must not pay any higher rent for his quarters than was paid for the same quarters on March 1, 1942.

Q. If the rent was $32 a month on March 1, 1942, is that the highest that now can be charged? A. That is correct.

Q. If the rent was $32 on March 1, 1942 and has been increased since then to $38, how much should the tenant pay? A. The maximum is $32 and that is all the tenant can pay.

Q. Will the tenant receive a rebate covering the amount he paid over the maximum up to the time the regulations went into effect? A. No, there will be no rebate, but henceforth he will pay no more than the maximum.

Q. Although the rent was $32 on March 1, 1942, the present tenant moved in some months later and has always paid $38. What is the maximum rent? A. The maximum is still only $32. It doesn't matter who paid the rent on the maximum-rent date. The rent must not exceed the amount charged on that date.

Q. How will the tenant know what the rent was on March 1, 1942, if he has moved since then? A. He can learn this directly from his landlord or through the registration statement that the landlord files with the local rent director. False information in this statement will subject the landlord to criminal penalties.

Q. What is to be done if landlord and tenant cannot agree or determine what the rent was March 1, 1942. A. The rent director acts to fix the maximum rent.

Q. Is not the landlord entitled to some additional rent if he has substantially changed the property by a major, capital improvement since the maximum-rent date? A. Yes, the regulations set up machinery for handling exceptional cases like this.

Q. How is the maximum rent determined if the house was vacant March 1, 1942? A. In that case the last rent charged in the two months prior to March 1, 1942 is the maximum rent.

Q. Suppose the house was vacant during these two months, too. What happens then? And what happens if the owner occupied the house and did not rent it until some time after March 1, 1942? A. In either case the rent can not exceed the first rent charged for the quarters after March 1, 1942. However, as a protection to the tenant against an excessive charge, the landlord must file a special report with the local rent director in these cases and the rent director may reduce the maximum rent if the charge was out of line with what comparable housing accomodations were bringing on March 1, 1942.

Q. What is the maximum rent for a newly constructed house or apartment first rented after the maximum rent date? A. If the housing accommodations were rented before the effective date of the regulation the maximum rent is the first rent charged to the occupant of the new quarters. But here, again, the landlord must report to the rent director, who has authority to adjust the maximum rent to the level of the maximum rent date.

Q. Suppose the house wasn't completed until after Federal rent control became effective? A. At least 15 days before the place is to be rented, the owner must petition the local rent director to set the maximum rent.

Q. On what does the director base the rent? A. He bases the maximum on the rent for comparable houses on March 1, 1942. He also must make allowances for increases in cost of construction since that date.

## Carrier Wasp, Built in Quincy, Was Well Known to Bostonians

War Activities in New England

**Wasp Well-Known in Boston**—The Carrier Wasp, Quincy-built, was commissioned at the Navy Yard annex in South Boston on April 25, 1940, and was a familiar sight to excursionists during the summer of 1940. Launched at the Fore River shipyards on April 4, 1939, the mammoth 14,700-ton ship went gracefully down the ways.

Shipyard workers, who put the Wasp's 739 feet of length together, were proud of the vessel, and as the news of its sinking became known there were patriotic demands for the renaming of one of the carriers now on the ways.

The Wasp's normal complement was about 1,800 men, including flying personnel, and of whom about 175 would be commissioned officers. The carrier had a capacity of at least 72 planes, comprising four squadrons of bomber-fighters and the remainder amphibions.

It also carried a heavy anti-aircraft battery of five-inch guns and several score of smaller guns. Its speed was listed as 30 knots.

**Wasp Officer's Letter Inspiring**—Commander John J. Shea, of Arlington and Cambridge, Mass., reported as "missing in action" from the Wasp, left an inspiring memorial to American youth in the form of a letter written last June to his 5-year-old son, John Richard Shea.

"Dear Jackie;" the letter began.

"This is the first letter I have ever written directly to my little son and I am thrilled to know you can read it all by yourself. If you miss some of the words, I am sure it will be because I do not write very plainly. Mother will help you in that case, I am sure.

"I was certainly glad to hear your voice over the long-distance telephone. It sounded as though I were right in the living room with you. You sounded as though you missed your daddy very much. I miss you, too, more than anyone will ever know. It is too bad this war could not have been delayed a few more years so that I could grow up again with you and do all the things I planned to do when you were old enough to go to school.

"I thought how nice it would be to come home early in the afternoon and play ball with you and go mountain climbing and see the trees, brooks, and learn all about woodcraft. I suppose we must be brave and put these things off now for a while.

"When you are a little bigger, you will know why your daddy is not home so much any more. You know we have a big country and we have ideas as to how people should live and enjoy the riches of it and how each is born with equal rights of life, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness. Unfortunately, there are some countries in the world where they do not have these ideas, where a boy cannot grow up to be what he wants to be with no limit on his opportunities.

"Because there are people in countries who want to change our nation, its ideals, form of government and way of life, we must leave our homes and families to fight. Fighting for the defense of our country, ideals, homes, and honor is an honor and a duty which your daddy has to do before he can come home and settle down with you and mother. When it is done, he is coming home to be with you always and forever. So wait just a little while longer. I am afraid it will be more than the two weeks you told me on the phone.

"In the meantime, take good care of mother, be a good boy, and grow up to be a good man. Play fair always. Strive to win, but if you must lose, lose like a gentleman and a good sportsman. . . .

"Love your grandmother and grandad as long as they live. They, too, will never let you down. Love your aunts and see them as often as you can. Last of all, don't ever forget your daddy. . . .

"Kiss mother for me every night. Goodbye for now.

"With all my love and devotion for mother and you.

"Your Daddy."

**New Public Relations Officer**—Maj. Walter A. Brown took up his new duties as Public Relations Officer for the First Service Command today. He was given an indefinite leave of absence yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation, and Thomas J. Kanaly, veteran of a quarter century in amateur and professional sports, began the task of handling Major Brown's job as General Manager of the Boston Garden and Arena.

## Nation Observes Navy Day

*Continued from Page 1*

and was the first such observance to be held with the nation at war.

Recruiting for the Navy, meantime, is at the peak of the present war as far as the Boston Recruiting Station is concerned. More than 500 recruits were inducted into service Sunday, nearly 200 on Monday and more than 300 are expected to be admitted today, constituting the greatest single spurt of enlistments since the United States entered the war.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today credited the "splendid American Navy" with having protected the Atlantic Coast from bombing, in an address to the newly inducted Naval volunteers in early Navy Day ceremonies at City Hall.

"Today our Navy is superior to all others in the world," the Mayor said. "Of course we should have had a two-ocean Navy long ago. But we can say this with confidence; that if it were not for the splendid force we now have on the Atlantic Ocean, we would not be free from bombing, as we have been to date."

Representative John D. McCormack, House majority leader, was the featured speaker in the Common exercises. Among the volunteers to whom Mayor Tobin spoke, it was evident were large numbers of 18- and 19-year-old boys, who Boston recruiting officers said, had volunteered within the last two days. A number of mothers and other relatives of the enlistees were also among the spectators.

The Mayor said America has already lost more men in the second World War than it did in the entire first World War. "I hate to say this in the presence of mothers, but unfortunately it is a fact," he declared.

Mayor Tobin asserted that Boston now leads every other community in the United States in Navy volunteers per capita population.

## *A Message From the Front*

Associated Press

**Missing Navy Man's Son Reads Dad's Letter**

**Five-year-old Jackie Shea, son of Commander John J. Shea, reported "missing" in the sinking of the Carrier U. S. S. Wasp, is shown here with his mother in their Arlington, Mass., home reading a letter from his daddy.**

"Sorry, son. You're not old enough yet"

NAVY DAY is particularly significant to us in New England. The Navy was born here in 1775.* We have a rich heritage in the sea, and our sons have seen service ever since the days when boys began nautical careers at twelve with a "Testament, a Bowditch, a quadrant, a chest of sea clothes and a mother's blessing."

Now that there's a war going on, New England men turn again to the sea. Our Navy is teaching them useful trades that will help them when their "hitch" is over.

Lots more of us would like to "join up, too." But some of us are too young. Some too old. Some too necessary in wartime jobs at home.

*Yet there's one thing all of us can do.* We can enlist every dollar we can spare for War Bonds and Stamps. That will be our answer to Navy Day!

LET'S BACK UP OUR FIGHTING MEN WITH FIGHTING DOLLARS!

*Buy War Bonds and Stamps!*

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1942

*Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

*America's first regularly commissioned warship was the schooner Hannah, ordered into patrol duty in Massachusetts Bay on September 3, 1775. A copy of the original of this print suitable for framing may be obtained upon request.

*New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution*

# Japanese Launch All-Out Attack on Guadalcanal

*Continued from Page 1*

noon of Sept. 15, the Wasp received three torpedoes near its magazine and gasoline tanks, resulting in many explosions and serious fires.

The fires could not be brought under control, the ship was abandoned three hours after the attack, and about 8 p. m., an American destroyer sent torpedoes into it, completing its destruction when all hope of saving the carrier had been abandoned.

The Navy said the carrier sank at a time when there were no enemy forces near by, and for this reason the announcement of its loss was delayed as long as there was any chance the Japanese did not know of its sinking.

A Navy communiqué said the Wasp was part of a task force covering the delivery of supplies and reinforcements to the Army-Navy-Marine Corps forces in the Solomon Islands.

About 90 per cent of the men on board—it had a normal complement of 1,800 men—were rescued. The commanding officer, Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, was not a casualty.

### Japanese Acknowledge Only Minor Losses

Comparatively minor losses were acknowledged by the Japanese, who said they suffered slight damage to only two of their aircraft carriers and a cruiser in the engagement, which was said to have taken place Monday to the north of the Santa Cruz Islands, which lie just east of the main Solomon group. This would indicate the Japanese were describing the same battle which the United States Navy Department announced Monday was in progress northeast of Guadalcanal.

The United States Navy said severe damage had been done to one of its carriers in this battle, and that the destroyer Porter had been sunk and lesser damage done to other ships.

Two Japanese carriers and three cruisers were damaged, the Navy said.

Accompanying its version of Monday's sea-air battle, the Tokyo Radio also broadcast an Imperial Headquarters summary of alleged losses of the two sides in the Solomons area for the two months from Aug. 25 to Oct. 25, admitting for the first time the loss of 17 Japanese warships and transports.

The summary said 22 American warships and transports had been sunk in that period—a total of 28, including the action north of the Santa Cruz Islands. Included in the list was the Wasp.

Tokyo added that eight additional United States ships had been damaged in the Aug. 25-Oct. 25 period—a total of 13, including the Monday action.

Listed as sunk by the Japanese from Aug. 25 to Oct. 25 beside the Wasp, were 3 cruisers, 5 destroyers, six submarines, 6 transports, and a minesweeper.

Listed as damaged in the same period by the Japanese were a United States battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, 1 cruiser, 1 submarine, 2 transports, and a minesweeper.

### Tokyo Claims Damage Of 7 U. S. Carriers

Including Monday's battle, the Japanese claimed that seven United States aircraft carriers had been sunk or damaged since Aug. 25—more carriers than the United States Navy acknowledges are in commission since the loss of the Lexington and Yorktown in early summer battles in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

### Plea for Nazi Flak Reported From Duce

*Recorded by CBS*

London, Oct. 27

The British Radio, in a German-language broadcast to Europe, quoted reports from Berne as saying today that Mussolini has asked the German Absassador, Hans von Mackensen, to see to it that Germany provides more Flak (antiaircraft) artillery for the protection of Italian cities.

It is furthermore reported that in a session of the Italian Fascist leaders, the Chief of Staff, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, was asked to make available a greater number of fighter planes for the defense of the Italian mainland.

The Japanese admitted only 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, a submarine, and 5 transports of theirs as sunk between Aug. 25 and Oct. 25.

One Japanese cruiser, 3 destroyers, a submarine, and 5 transports were damaged in the same period, the Japanese said. Including the three damaged in the Santa Cruz battle, this was a total of 13.

Tokyo said the Santa Cruz battle lasted from dawn until night and that more than 200 United States aircraft were shot down or destroyed, while 40 Japanese planes were missing.

In the Aug. 25-Oct. 25 period, Tokyo claimed, 403 United States planes were shot down and 97 destroyed on the ground, while 19 Flying Fortresses had been heavily damaged. Admitted Japanese airplane losses for the period were 104, including 26 which "hurled themselves with their bomb load upon the enemy."

## Wasp Is Sunk:

### Carrier Torpedoed Near Guadalcanal

The sharp cry of "torpedoes!" was the first warning the crew of the aircraft carrier Wasp, sunk in the Solomon Islands Sept. 15, had of impending disaster.

Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, the carrier's commander now safe at Pearl Harbor, said in an interview that three torpedoes fired by a submarine exploded against the fore part of the Wasp in rapid succession as it was changing course. A fourth torpedo missed. A few minutes later, he said, and all the torpedoes might have missed.

The Wasp was sunk shortly before 5 p. m. while covering reinforcement operations at Guadalcanal.

The Navy Department, in announcing the sinking Monday, said about 90 per cent of the Wasp's complement, about 1,800, was saved.

"The torpedoes struck in the vicinity of the gas tanks,' said Captain Sherman. "The gas supply actually was in use refueling planes and other planes were being armed with bombs. The shock of the attack was very great. Many heavy internal explosions followed. The bombs, gas tanks, and ready ammunition exploded and oil and gas on the water caught fire."

## Egyptian Front:

### British Widen Gap In Desert Fighting

Pushing forward in hand-to-hand fighting under cover of darkness and beating off Axis counter-attacks by day, the Army of the Nile has penetrated Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main positions and widened a road for tank attack through enemy mine fields, battlefront dispatches reported today.

As the battle for North Africa raged through its fourth day, there was no word of a clash between main armored forces, but the cautious British advance through mines, barbed wire, and fields of heavy fire was clearing a battleground for the expected test.

United States Army fighters and bombers were taking an increasing part, along with the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force, in holding the mastery of the desert skies, with a tight protective cover over the British advance and a ruinous battering of enemy positions.

In all aerial operations Monday over the desert, the Mediterranean, and Malta, Allied airmen downed 18 planes and lost 10.

United States medium bombers attacked Marshal Rommel's land supply lines and his massed tanks, and heavy bombers blew up a merchantman and hit a tanker and barges in convoy attacks.

### Axis Convoy Hit In Mediterranean

Ranging over Marshal Rommel's supply lines on the Mediterranean, allied bombers attacked a convoy off Tobruk and saw one tanker burst into flames and a large merchant vessel blow up after hits by bombs and aerial torpedoes.

Axis forces guarding the convoy included four destroyers and a large air escort. Only one of the convoyed ships, a second merchantman, escaped.

The heaviest enemy air blow against the Eighth Army advance was dealt at dusk Monday night in a dive-bomber attack on British advance positions. The Stukas roared down in the failing light of evening, but were beaten off by intensive ground fire.

The Allied air forces, meanwhile, began large-scale use of night fighters as a cover for the advances of the Army of the Nile by night.

Day and night, Allied aircraft, including United States bombers and fighters, roared over the desert battleground, attacking enemy targets in the battle area and Axis landing grounds behind the lines, the communiqué said.

British ground forces necessarily were moving cautiously through the sea of intricately placed mine fields which formed the major obstacle in the defense set up by Marshal Rommel.

### Nazis Await Attack Behind Mine Fields

The Germans were awaiting the full force of the Allied offensive behind miles and miles of interlaced mine fields, barbed-wire obstructions, and machine-gun nests, placed so that the artillery could be concentrated on advancing Allied troops.

But the Allies still were masters in the desert sky and their infantry was reported wedged into the Axis defenses on a wide front.

The main blow of the Eighth Army was yet to fall.

The first 1,450 Axis prisoners, 600 of them said to be Germans, were moving to the British rear for internment.

While the Axis was reported to have made several small-scale counterattacks with tanks, all these were said to have been smashed. The main German tank forces had not yet been encountered.

The Eighth Army has been receiving, and apparently can count on in the future, stronger air support than the Germans and Italians have given their troops, although the Axis put more planes aloft Monday than in the first two days of the battle.

Heavy German bombers were flown to the desert front from Crete in an effort to retaliate against Allied telling blows.

## Stalingrad:

### Germans Lose Foothold In Industrial Section

The Germans lost a foothold in the southern industrial section of Stalingrad and fell back to the barren steppes outside the city today under Red Army counter-attacks while Nazi assaults were reported by Moscow to have been beaten futilely upon restored defenses on a northside factory.

Russian pressure against the German flanks both south and northwest of Stalingrad appeared to be growing, and the invaders struggled ineffectually to make more than slight gains within the city, the Russians said.

Izvestia said the Germans had been thrown back behind the low, rolling hills which rim the southern edge of Stalingrad, placing their front 150 yards from the city boundary, and chimneys of the battle-scarred Soviet factories in that area continued to smoke.

Pravda said that, because of heavy losses, the Germans were unable any longer to press attacks on all sectors.

Soviet storm planes and bombers attacked enemy defenses south and northwest of Stalingrad, while German squadrons concentrated their attention on the city district.

More than 1,300 enemy flights were reported from one Stalingrad sector.

### Russians Attacking In Caucasus Area

The Red Army of the western Caucasus repulsed attacks northeast of the port of Tuapse and struck against tactically important heights held by the invaders while east of Novorossisk "the men of one unit attacked the enemy, advanced and improved their positions," the war bulletin said.

The operations east of Novorossisk, which has been in enemy hands more than six weeks, were reported to have led to the seizure of 9 machine guns, 50 automatic rifles, more than 100 ordinary rifles, and large quantities of ammunition.

Stalingrad's garrison matched the 63-day defense of Odessa and went into the 64th day with lines reported intact.

The Berlin Radio reported that the Russians had launched relief assaults both north and south of the Red October Arms Works, Soviet stronghold sought by the Germans.

"Overwhelmed and forced to withdraw," the Germans lost 750 men and three tanks about the factory, the Russian communiqué said.

### German Casualties Put at 10,000,000

Northwest of Stalingrad, hundreds of other invaders were declared added to German casualty lists which P. N. Pospeloff, a Central Committeeman of the Communist Party, has estimated total 10,000,000 killed, wounded, or captured.

Red Army troops were reported to have wedged into German positions in the Voronezh region "on the western bank of the river" and to have driven off several counterattacks.

"On the Leningrad front, our units accounted for 400 enemy killed in two days of fighting," the communiqué said. "Three antitank guns and eight heavy machine guns were destroyed."

Red Navy fliers were credited with sinking two Axis transports, totaling 12,000 tons, in the Gulf of Finland.

## Atlantic Sinkings:

### Two U. S. Freighters Victims of U-Boats

The destruction of two more United States merchantment was announced by the Navy Monday, raising to 504 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings of United Nations and neutral ships in the Western Atlantic and adjacent waters since Dec. 7, 1941.

## Raids on Reich:

### RAF Makes Report On September Actions

The Royal Air Force dropped 5,000 tons of bombs in nine raids on Germany during the first 14 days of September—an average of more than 500 tons a raid—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair disclosed today.

He said Britain's big bombers were guided to their targets in Germany, Italy, and France by Frenchmen who opened their doors and windows in the blackout and gave the "V" sign with flashlights.

The Air Minister, on the other hand, said he thought "a consistent blitz on the scale of 1940-41" was unlikely to hit Britain again, but if German planes came back in force strengthened air defenses would give them a "hot reception."

He warned, however, that the Germans have learned "better forms of attack" from the British example and that there must be no complacency.

Meanwhile, German raiders diving out of the clouds killed at least eight persons and wounded many more in widespread hit-and-run raids which gave London two brief alerts.

Guns along the coast were busy throughout the day blasting at the attackers, two of which were known to have been downed.

### British Disclose 'Mosquito' Plane Mainly of Wood

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Britain's new twin-engined reconnaissance bomber, the Mosquito, which has been penetrating deep into Germany by day, is constructed mainly of wood, it was disclosed today.

This fact, hitherto kept secret, was disclosed because the bomber apparently has fallen into enemy hands.

The Mosquito is a reverse in the trend toward metal construction of aircraft, and is being built by the De Havilland Company throughout the Empire after thorough tests. The use of wood was caused by a bottleneck in light metal materials. The Daily Mail states that in some circumstances the Mosquito proved less vulnerable to gunfire than metal machines.

Other details of the Mosquito still are guarded, but its armament is believed to include four 20 mm. cannon and four machine guns.

Associated Press from United States Navy

**Wasp Ablaze After Japanese Torpedoes Struck**

**Smoke billowing up from fires which raged aboard the United States aircraft carrier Wasp after it had been hit on Sept. 15 by three torpedoes from a Japanese submarine while it was covering the movement of supplies and reinforcements to American forces on Guadalcanal in the Solomons. This is an official Navy photograph.**

# U. S. Fights to Hold Position Previously Won in Solomons

still in the Solomons area" and that it continues "to be a war of maneuver."

All of this builds up to the conclusion that in this month of October of 1942—when we have been at war with Japan only 10 months—major portions of the Japanese and United States fleets have been brought into close proximity and may at the moment be fighting it out in the kind of battle which many American naval strategists hoped would not come until after substantial additions to the United States fleet in 1943.

This does not necessarily mean that the Japanese have drawn us into action when it suits them and when they enjoy an advantage greater than would be possible in 1943. But the fact remains that the losses sustained by the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor and subsequently have given the Japanese a relative strength at this stage of the war which they can retain only by inflicting heavy losses on us in the period before the bulk of new naval construction scheduled for completion next year comes into service.

On the other hand the greatest single danger to American prospects of final victory in the Pacific lies in leaving the Japanese undisturbed to consolidate their conquests. Given the qualitative superiority which the United States Navy has reason to believe it can demonstrate over the Japanese, there are imperative reasons for pushing the enemy even against numerical odds.

Both sides have strong reasons therefore for risking a fleet action and both are susceptible of being drawn into one on anything like equal terms.

That is how the picture looks today. Japan cast down the gauge of battle when it sent major fleet units into the Solomons to challenge the tenancy of the United States Marines. The United States Navy then had a choice between accepting that challenge and going in with heavy naval forces to protect its stake or of withdrawing the Marines.

Withdrawal was strongly favored in some quarters on the ground that enough had been accomplished in merely drawing strong Japanese forces into the Solomons area and thereby giving temporary respite to other areas threatened by Japanese attack.

But withdrawal would have been hard to explain to the American public after the high hopes raised at the beginning of the operation. And withdrawal meant renouncing a chance to bring the Japanese fleet into action.

Considering the distances of the Pacific and the few points of contact there could be no certainty of ever being able to bring the Japanese fleet to action again.

Thus the Solomon Islands have become something far more important than just a question of who holds an island steppingstone and an airfield in the no-man's-land area of the Pacific.

The Marines ashore must defend themselves against strongly reinforced Japanese land units.

But no matter how gallantly they acquit themselves, the real decision is out of their hands.

The Solomons have become the field of what may be as important a naval action to this war as Jutland was to the last war. It is, of course, conceivable that the fleets will maneuver without actually coming to grips. If they do its significance reverts again to a frontier outpost skirmish for an island and an airfield. But the immediate apparent stakes are far more. Either side might lose so heavily in ships as to give decided superiority to the other. And the fleets are either engaged in such a decisive encounter or maneuvers for it today.

Meanwhile Navy announcements add more items to the toll of losses sustained in this effort to hold the Solomons and bring the enemy's fleet to battle. Announcement of the loss of the aircraft carrier Wasp on Sept. 15, followed by announcement that another United States carrier has suffered "severe damage," means that out of the seven carriers with which the United States Navy entered the war three have now been sunk and a fourth is obviously out of action for the time being. That leaves only four of our original carriers afloat and only three in condition for action. To these can be added, however, an undisclosed number of small carriers converted from merchantmen and any of the new carriers which may have been completed recently.

### Soviet Rejects Reply Given by Bulgaria On Anti-Russian Exhibit

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—Rejecting an earlier Bulgarian reply the Russian Government has protested again over an anti-Russian exhibit in Sofia, charging that it was intended as a slander.

The Russian protests held that the exhibition was made up of faked material similar to that concocted in Germany and that it was opened under the protection of the Bulgarian Government, which the U. S. S. R. considered "a manifestation of its hostile attitude toward the peoples of the Soviet Union."

The first note was delivered by the Russian Minister to Sofia on Oct. 6 and the second on Oct. 22.

[The Berlin Radio in a dispatch from Sofia said that the "anti-Bolshevist exhibition" there closed Oct. 26 after one month in which 270,000 persons attended.]

### Norway to Give Up Extrality in China

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Norway's Government-in-Exile has informed China of its intention to negotiate a treaty abolishing its extraterritorial rights in China, a Chinese Government spokesman announced Oct. 27.

He said abolition of Brazil's extraterritorial rights would be provided in a new Chinese-Brazilian treaty being negotiated in Rio de Janeiro to replace a document drafted in 1882.

The United States and Britain took the lead in proposing such surrender of special privileges in China.

### Attack on Dakar Will Be Unpleasant Admiral Darlan Says

VICHY (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, in an interview published Oct. 26 by the newspaper Petit Parisien, warned that "it would be unhealthy" for anyone to attack Dakar, Vichy's outpost on the western bulge of Africa.

Admiral Darlan, returning from an inspection trip which included Dakar and French Moroccan cities, gave the interview to the newspaper's correspondent in Morocco.

Referring to the unsuccessful foray against Dakar in September, 1940, Admiral Darlan said: "Dakar has held. There is no comparison between what exists there now and what permitted it to resist that time. It would be unhealthy for anyone who wanted to make the experiment."

Asked about the possibilities of land attack against Dakar, Admiral Darlan replied: "Over that long road there would be some disagreeable surprises. Perhaps one must let them be found out by those who would be tempted to get a closer look at them."

### Volunteer Corps

VICHY, Oct. 27 (AP)—Serious attention was given by Vichy circles today to a proposal that the Government organize volunteer groups to be rushed to Dakar "or any other menaced point of the Empire."

The suggestion was said to have originated as a resolution passed at a Government school near Vichy. It was widely reproduced in newsppaer along with favorable comment.

### Germans Ordered To Learn Songs

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, Oct. 27 — Nazi Education Minister Dr. Bernhard Rust, "has ordered the German people to learn certain songs by heart and to sing them," the CBS short wave listening station reported.

Among the officially sponsored songs BBC mentioned "Siehst Du im Osten das Morgenrot?" (Do You See the Rosy Morn in the East?) and "Nach Ostland Wollen Wir Fahren" (Toward the East We Want to Go).

# Sinking of Canadian Ferry Reassesses Home Danger

By Eaton Maxwell

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 — Coming upon the heels of the torpedoing of a merchant ship off Metis Beach in the St. Lawrence River, barely two hundred miles below the ancient city of Quebec, the recent sinking of the Newfoundland-Nova Scotia ferry Caribou near Sydney has emphasized for all Canadians the proximity of the naval battle that has been fought bitterly in Canadian waters since April last. Necessarily, these events now have provoked debate as to the real character of the problem faced by the Canadian Navy and the extent to which that problem is being met with intelligence and vigor.

Naval opinion here emphasizes as much as it can the magnitude of the St. Lawrence problem, indeed of the whole Western Atlantic escort and patrol system. Cabot Strait, dividing southwestern Newfoundland from Nova Scotia on the North American mainland, and the great miles that are the St. Lawrence waters at its Atlantic mouth, all are, in effect, the open sea.

For all practical purposes of anti-submarine activity this area largely presents the same challenging difficulties as do the mid-Atlantic and the South Atlantic. Whatever advantages there are due to the proximity of land, of the Newfoundland coves and inlets, of the Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence shoreline, whatever these advantages, they mostly are on the side of the submarine. For the Germans can make great use of a known sea route confined within the walls of a river or the shores of a strait that is not much more than half a day's crossing at its widest point.

**Inland Waters Patrol**

Indeed, so serious are the advantages in favor of the submarine in Cabot Strait and St. Lawrence waters, that it often may have been necessary in recent months for the Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force to have expended as much time and equipment on the patrol of these narrow seas as on the much greater areas of the Western Atlantic itself.

If these undersea raiders have studied the river and strait traffic enough to know their routes and practices, then submarines are able to lie in wait and take the chance that they may get in a shot or two before being picked up by anti-submarine detection. No one familiar with the escort problems of the Navy could doubt the relative ease with which raiders can strike first under such conditions. Roughly, that is the St. Lawrence problem with its river shore line and its known traffic channels providing a Baedecker for the marauding Germans.

The known sinkings in the St. Lawrence since May of this year total 11 merchant ships and 3 naval vessels, while the full total of Canadian naval losses is reported to be 3 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 1 converted minesweeper and 2 patrol craft. Thus, almost one-third of all Canadian warship losses have occurred in St. Lawrence waters.

**How Many Mines?**

When it is asked how extensively these waters have been mined, no official answer of course can be given. One thing is clear—mining in very deep waters often is impractical and of great expense. Cabot Strait and the St. Lawrence are very deep, but it is believed that a certain number of particularly vulnerable areas, and those requiring special protection because of their importance, already have been mined.

Whether it is physically possible to throw a mine barrier across the St. Lawrence at some point where it begins to narrow down is another matter. Experience in large scale mining in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean suggests that such operations are not impossible even over wide areas if the depths are not too great.

Yet, it is obvious that until very recently at least, the Canadian Navy could not have had the mines and the mine-layers to do the kind of extensive mine-laying job required by such a program in the St. Lawrence, to say nothing of Cabot Strait, or the Straits of Belle Isle to the north.

Whether the degree of air-naval co-operation on Canada's eastern shores and in the St. Lawrence mouth has been adequate to the problem is not known. There has been announced a scheme for a common Eastern Command in Canada in case of emergency but as yet the existing naval-air co-operation largely has been limited to what has been worked out among the district officers commanding.

**Lack of Equipment**

Canadian experience so far suggests that much unity of action among the three services has been developed and if there is not yet that degree of co-operative effort and planning that may be required for so complete a problem as submarine sinkings then that is due largely to lack of equipment rather than to lack of will.

It very well may require however a special convoy command of the Royal Canadian Air Force to be placed under the Navy and subject to its orders, unless the Navy itself were to develop its own naval patrol system. That is not likely to happen at this stage. The RCAF is highly sensitive to its prerogatives as the Canadian air arm and it might reject, with vigor, any proposals to set up a naval air force.

The Caribou, it is believed by some, took many long chances in its wartime career. It is known that for a long period it traveled without naval escort and it is surprising to many that it was not sunk before this. In recent months the old "ferry" has had some naval protection although how much is not disclosed. But in all probability with the pressing demands for Canada's limited escort vessels, in the St. Lawrence, in the Western and Southwestern Atlantic, the Caribou got whatever may have been left over and that may not have been much.

**U. S. Services Aided.**

Indeed, the story of Canadian escort help for the United States, from the Caribbean sea to Cape Cod since last June, has yet to be told. In part the sharp drop in United States merchant losses in that area after July can be explained by Canadian naval aid. Hence the Navy cannot be blamed for the Caribou's loss. Traveling of that kind is bound to be full of risk in wartime and passengers who voyage under these conditions generally expect such risks.

One other thought about the Caribou was expressed in certain quarters in the Capital. It was suggested that since the Caribou was a notoriously slow ship it would have been wiser to have refitted it for greater speed or even to have found another vessel to do the job since speed often would be the major, if not the only, protection it was likely to have.

Another fact that surprises some observers is the strange optimism that permitted the officers of the Caribou to let their passengers go to bed in the face of a possible attack, and the need to make a quick abandonment of ship under emergency. The crossing took only about eight hours. The Caribou did the trip each way about twice a week. One trip was a daytime ride, the other at night.

The sinking of the Caribou also has underscored the importance of Newfoundland and the heavy traffic that now moves between the North American mainland and that island. It may be as necessary today to escort that traffic with the most severe naval protection as to escort the convoys that go to and from Great Britain.

### Alleged Discrimination Said to Hit Negro Training

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Some training schools have refused to fit Negro youth for a part in the nation's war effort because of alleged discrimination by war industries, says Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration.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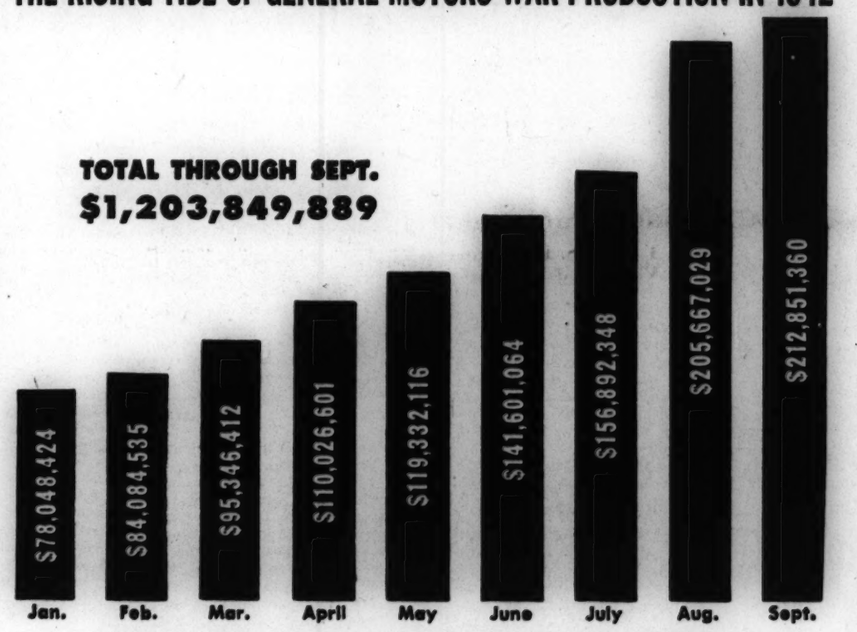


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# Fighting French Face Role Of Increasing Importance

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French forces with the British Eighth Army in Egypt are said to be the largest French force yet fighting in that field.

This is not the only sign that the French people are, bracing themselves for a renewal of fighting—in a struggle that most of them thought was ended in June, 1940.

It was expected that France would pay a high price to the conqueror but at least that French husbands and sons would no more perish on the battlefields. Many Frenchmen remembered the saying of a leading personality on the French Teacher's Congress, "Everything is better than war—even slavery."

Today, however, 90 per cent of the French are convinced that they have been misguided by their defeatist military leaders and by the pacifist politicians. The consequences of the Nazi conquest of France are worse than those even of a long and bloody war could ever have been. In 1914-18, France was weakened by heavy losses in manpower; in 1940-42 the very existence of the French people is at stake.

**1,250,000 Prisoners**

Even the hope that after submission to Hitler, France could disarm and that its soldiers would return home has not been fulfilled. Today, 1,250,000 French war prisoners are half starved in German prison camps and hundreds of thousands of French soldiers remain under arms and are likely to fight on various battlefronts before the end of this war.

Yet the traditional unity of the French Army and Navy has been destroyed. French soldiers are fighting in both camps of the belligerents. Vichy French and Fighting French have already clashed at Dakar and in Syria and there are prospects of the fratricidal struggle continuing on an even larger scale when the offensive of the United Nations gets under way.

Vichy's armed forces have been numbered at 350,000 officers and men. Some 90,000 men of the "Armice Army" are mobilized at home; 120,000 protect North Africa, and 140,000 are concentrated in other Vichy French colonies—mainly in Occidental Africa. Latest dispatches from Dakar indicate that the military garrison of this City has been increased to from 30,000 to 40,000 men.

On the whole, the Vichy Army has given a rather good account of itself. British and Fighting French leaders, which had counted on the disintegration of the Vichy Army after the Armistice, were unpleasantly surprised when Dakar resisted a combined sea and land attack and when the Syrian Army under the command of Gen. Henri Dentz strongly opposed United Nations occupation of the mandated territory.

The French colonial officer proved to be superior to many French officers of the home army and knew how to maintain cohesion and discipline among his troops.

**Madagascar Campaign**

Yet in the present campaign on Madagascar, French resistance has been much less stiff than on previous occasions. The delay in the occupation of the island is due more to difficulties of terrain than to military action on the part of the Vichy French. Despite the war communiqués of the Vichy Radio, British losses have been low. Numerous Vichy soldiers have deserted the ranks to join the Fighting French.

The importance of these facts should not be exaggerated, but it is probable that the growing tide of civil opposition to the Vichy regime has also affected the armed forces. Fighting French spokesmen have several times declared that the Armistice Army could not be considered as entirely reliable by the Vichy rulers. Dissatisfaction with the present regime in France is probably more developed among the metropolitan troops than among the colonial forces. The native troops especially are devoted to their commanding officers and they will fight any enemy designated by their superiors. The majority of the French officers, particularly those of the higher grades, are still faithful to Marshal Pétain.

In recent weeks, a new armed unit has been added to the Vichy forces of which few of their commanders will be proud. Pierre Laval and his collaborationist henchmen have founded the "Tricolor Legion," an armed formation of fascist storm troopers which will be sent to fight with the Germans on the Russian front.

This formation succeeds the anti-bolshevist legion set up by the French arch fascist Jacques Doriot, which went to the Russian front under his command. As a combat unit, however, M. Doriot's legion proved to be a complete failure and the German High Command was anxious to retire it from the front. The "Tricolor Legion" is a much more serious enterprise. It is entirely militarized and it is commanded by French Army officers who volunteered for service in Russia.

**Several Thousand Men**

The new Legion numbers several thousand volunteers, of whom, however, only a minority joined the Legion from ideological reasons. The "Legionnaires" are well paid: they receive two or three times as much pay as a soldier of the regular French Army. So far as is known today, the new combat units of the Legion have not yet reached the Russian Front. But these formations of ruthless professional soldiers are likely to give a better account of themselves than M. Doriot's half-trained fascists.

General de Gaulle has no need to recruit his soldiers by offering high pay and comfortable living conditions. Every Frenchman who joins the Fighting French is a true volunteer who will fight to deliver his country from foreign oppression.

These men know that they will be defamed at home, that their families may be persecuted and that—if they are taken prisoner—they are not certain to be treated according to international standards. When the Fighting French garrison of Bir Hacheim had to surrender, the Berlin Radio declared that the Fighting French could not be considered as combatants and that they faced execution. This threat, however, was not carried out by the Nazis.

The Fighting French troops are less numerous than the Vichy forces and their number in England and in the Fighting French colonies will probably not exceed 70,000 to 80,000 men. The most important units of Fighting French troops are those fighting in Egypt, where their gallant spirit is much appreciated by the British High Command. The defense of Bir Hacheim under Brig. Gen. Pierre Koenig when the United Nations were driven out of Libya has become historic. Other units of de Gaulle Army are occupying Syria, where they collaborate with British forces.

The British Isles is another center of Fighting French military activity. Among other units, the Fighting French forces in Great Britain comprise several motorized formations, while Fighting French combat planes — now formed in separate squadrons—are aiding the RAF in its defense of British cities and in its attacks on German-occupied France.

**At Dieppe**

When British and Canadian Commandos and American Rangers attacked Dieppe, a Fighting French Commando composed of sailors participated in this raid. The recruiting center of Fighting French Colonial troops is Equatorial Africa, where an important native army is to be formed. The nucleus of this army have been the troops of the Chad region, which in June, 1940, joined General de Gaulle. Fighting French native troops have been in action on numerous battlefields. They participated in the Ethiopian campaign and successfully attacked Italian outposts in Southern Libya.

Today, Fighting French Africa has become an important strategic bastion of the United Nations, and an increasing number of United States troops is now on the spot. Collaboration between American and Fighting French troops exists not only in Africa, but in the Pacific region as well. The French Colony of New Caledonia is occupied by American forces and by a Fighting French garrison.

A short time ago, General de Gaulle delegated one of his best air units to fight with their Russian comrades against the Nazis. The Fighting French combat group "Normandie" will operate in Russia as a French unit under the general command of the Soviet Air Force. This group is composed of well-trained fighter pilots who have been several times in action. The group brings all necessary material with them. It is, therefore, possible that Vichy France's anti-Bolshevist units will find themselves in conflict with Fighting French pilots fighting side by side with the Russians.

The clashes between Vichy and Fighting French soldiers which took place at Dakar and in Syria therefore are likely to be only a prelude to actions of much larger size. There is every likelihood that either France itself, or the French colonies, or possibly both, will be among the most important battlefields of the World War II. Today already, Vichy is concentrating important naval and ground forces at Dakar to protect this strategic position against a possible United Nations attack.

Wherever the Second Front finally opens, the Fighting French forces, whose leaders have an intimate knowledge of conditions in France and in the French Empire, may play an important role in United Nations' offensive.

## These Are the Fighting French

Wide World; Associated Press

**Ready for Action on Many Fronts**

**Upper left: A truckload of Fighting French soldiers, with the British on the Libyan desert, leap from their truck to go into action. Free French forces were reported to be holding the Bir Hacheim sector in recent fighting. Upper right: A color guard of Fighting French stationed at a fort in French Equatorial Africa stands at attention. Lower: These Free French seamen are pictured as they occupied the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, located off the North American coast, Dec. 24, 1941. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces took control of the islands after charging Vichy-appointed authorities were co-operating with Axis.**

# Swedish Labor Lauds Norway's Stand

By Maurice Feldman
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In spite of the tremendous pressures attendant upon Sweden's exposed position in warring Europe and on the near collapse of the country's overseas trade, relations between Swedish labor and Swedish capital have remained cordial.

Recent advices from Stockholm indicate that the Swedish trade Union movement is as strong now, if not stronger, as it was at the outbreak of the war.

Under the terms of an agreement, suggested by trade union leaders themselves, strikes have been banned in Sweden for the duration of the European conflict. There has not been a single walkout of any kind in Sweden for the past 20 months.

The Swedish Trade Union Federation — Landsorganisationen — has at present 992,000 members. Of those, 165,221 are women. Twenty-three per cent of all working people in Sweden are enrolled in the Landsorganisationen. During the past three years the first concern of the unions has been to prevent an uncontrolled deterioration of the workers' real wages. Workers' organizations experienced great difficulties in this respect during the last war. The shortage of foodstuffs and other necessities had contributed to a big rise in prices, against which workers were powerless to protect themselves.

**Decrease in Wages**

The result was that real wages decreased, not only during the last years of war, but also during the "peace crisis." Landsorganisationen took the initiative in a settlement which aimed at preventing a similar development during the present war. Landsorganisationen and the Employers' Association came to an agreement, which compensates wage earners for possible increase in the cost of living.

Thus when on April 1, 1940, the cost of living index based on the prices prevailing in July, 1914, exceeded by six points the index of Jan. 1, 1940, all wages were adjusted as and from May 1 of the same year. Thereafter wages were regulated according to index from the beginning of the calendar's quarter second month, the condition being that the index figure at the beginning of the quarter exceeded by six points the index figure when wages were last adjusted. This means, at least in theory, that the workers received 75 per cent compensation for the rise in prices. This arrangement was important in 1940 not only for the organized workers; it was applied to all wage earners.

**Special Consideration**

The agreement also had a beneficial influence from another angle than that of compensation. As the same percentage was to be applied to all workers, it meant special support to workers in industries unfavorably affected by the trade situation. Workers in the pulp- and saw-milling industries, who were rendered unemployed or put on short time owing to the contraction of the market, were granted the same compensation for the higher cost of living, reckoned in hours, as workers in the engineering workshops and in the ore mines, who had suddenly been favored as a result of the new situation.

The agreement was renewed on the same basis on Jan. 9, 1942.

## 'Objective Thinking' Asked by Germans

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin. From German Radio-casts, Oct. 27

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman reproved Sweden yesterday for the activities of "certain political groups in Sweden which do not think objectively about events in Norway."

There are grounds for belief, the spokesman intimated, that there is no desire to regard the stern suppression of sabotage in Norway from the German viewpoint.

The extension of the war zone to the Scandinavian countries, and the unfavorable conditions thus brought about, forced the workers to accept a smaller measure of compensation. It has been limited to 4 per cent, and since the cost of living has risen by a much higher percentage figure, it is evident that there has now been a considerable decrease in the workers' standard of living as compared with prewar conditions of 1939.

**Unemployment Phase**

During the first two years of the war, unemployment in several large export industries was experienced, as a result of the restricted export trade. Fuel import difficulties also caused transport derangements, as transport in Sweden—as in other countries during recent years—has been carried on largely by motor traffic.

However, no real unemployment crisis developed due to military mobilizations and the urgent need for war materials. The greatest problem, therefore, was to adjust the labor market to these changed conditions. Surplus manpower in some fields had to be directed to others, which had become especially important. As the importation of coal and coke could not continue on a normal scale, fuel requirements had to be met by speeding up wood-cutting. Agriculture also needed workers.

The Swedish Trade Union Movement took the initiative and willingly gave its help in effecting the retraining and transfer of manpower.

# Tugwell's Removal Sought

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 27 (AP)—Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell appeared briefly yesterday before the opening session of a Special Legislature and 18 representatives and nine senators promptly walked out of the raucous jeerings and catcalls of a packed gallery.

The legislators, members of an opposition coalition, promptly cabled President Roosevelt that they had abandoned the joint session in "protest to the misgovernment" of Mr. Tugwell. In earlier days of the New Deal, Mr. Tugwell was a Presidential adviser.

"Desirous of co-operating in the most decided manner in the war effort, we must seize this occasion to remind Your Excellency of the imperious necessity of removing Governor Tugwell," the legislators cabled to Mr. Roosevelt.

Their walkout, incidentally, disclosed that parties favoring his administration had a safe though narrow margin, since 21 of the 39 representatives in the lower house remained to hear Mr. Tugwell's brief address.

In it he asked the Legislature to maintain the Island's buying power, to maintain a minimum of imports of necessities, to broaden a program to stimulate local food production, to fix just price levels, and to provide public-works relief for the unemployed.

## Stalingrad Method Copied by Germans In City Defenses

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Germans are strengthening their continental defenses on the basis of a lesson learned from the Soviet stand at Stalingrad, a reliable diplomatic source said today.

The lesson is that an ordinary city studded with pillboxes and strong points can be just as effective as conventional fortresses like those of Liège or Namur which the Germans took in stride May 11-25, 1940.

This source, who would not permit his name to be used, but who is unusually well informed on continental affairs, said he had been advised that the Germans were employing approximately 100,000 men in Stalingrad-style strengthening of cities from Lille to Amiens and along the border of Occupied France from the coast to Switzerland.

Many of these men, he asserted, were taken off the old fortress type of defense works, which the Germans have propagandized, because the strengthening of a city which already is a maze of concrete, stone and brick naturally is much quicker than fortress building.

The Norwegian Government-in-Exile meanwhile reported that Germany had abandoned long-term industrial projects in Norway and had put into the construction of coastal defense projects the thousands of workers who had been building dams, power plants, and factories.

The problems of securing the country against possible Allied attacks were taking precedence over everything now, a Norwegian official said.

## Legion Commander Commends Address

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP)—Roane Waring of Memphis, Tenn., National Commander of the American Legion, said Wendell L. Willkie's report last night to the nation on his world tour for President Roosevelt was a "most magnificent exposition of the present situation, the present war aims and our failures so far to take a broad, definite stand of America's job in bringing about our victory."

"It gives us all food for very grave consideration and the occasion for a recasting, wherever necessary, of our Atlantic Charter," Mr. Waring said at a dinner for newspaper and radio men after they heard the Willkie radiocast. "The Atlantic Charter can mean nothing without a Pacific charter and more than that without a world charter where every nation will obtain its own freedom and independence."

## Public Relations In Canada Under Unified Command

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Canada yesterday placed the public relations staffs of its three armed services under a unified command with Joseph W. G. Clark in charge as "Chief of Information, Armed Services."

Mr. Clark, former Toronto newspaperman, already has taken up his new duties. Before this appointment he had been serving as Director of Public Relations for the Canadian Army and the RCAF.

Serving under Mr. Clark in each of the three services will be H. C. Howard of Montreal as Director of Information for Naval Services; G. Herbert Sallans of Montreal as Director of Information for the Army, and Gerald M. Brown of Toronto as Director of Information for the RCAF.

# Anglo-American Accord Helped by Mrs. Roosevelt

By Barbara Ellis Browne
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 27—The real significance of the visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Great Britain emerged today in speeches by Mrs. Roosevelt and by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

They were speaking at a luncheon in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor given in the headquarters of the London County Council which stands on the banks of the Thames near the spot "where Caesar built his camp and Shakespeare built his theater," as Chairman J. P. Blake said.

This presence of history however was no more pressing on the speakers than the vital present. That they recognize Anglo-American understanding to be one of the main hopes of both countries both speakers plainly showed, and like all who have that understanding at heart they showed, too, that they are aware of the thorns that beset its path.

"Like all things that are really worth while, Anglo-American understanding needs an effort," Mr. Eden said.

**Mutual Understanding**

Mrs. Roosevelt in her speech showed clearly that already in the few days she has been here she has caught and understood and fully estimated just what that "spirit" of the British people is.

It is from mutual understanding of this kind that real co-operation will come. "I like to think," she said, "that in the months to come many of our young people will know more of the British people than ever before.

"I doubt if any of them will be here long without sensing the spirit of the people here that has enabled you to go through the last two years."

"I feel," she went on, "that the growing understanding between us will perhaps mean more to the future than we can now know.

"It may mean that we will use our combined strength to help the world as a whole and that we need not know a period such as this again."

And then she concluded, speaking directly and simply as she has each time: "In thanking you in name of my country for your appreciation of us I look to your young people and to our young people to achieve the things we hoped to achieve 20 odd years ago, and which now we must achieve. We must win the war and then I hope win the peace."

**Eden's Tribute to U. S.**

Mr. Eden spoke of Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks in a speech the other day: "You said a true thing when you said we know little of each other."

If American knowledge of Britain often stops with what Mr. Eden called "the unhappy incidents of 1776," it was also true that to many British people the epic of America's nineteenth century is "almost unknown." "A common language," he said, "has its risks."

He spoke of Britain's gratitude to the United States as a friend "who stood by us in darkest times. Two years ago we stood alone against Germany and her satellite, protected only by antitank traps, the great and courageous gallantry of the RAF and the eternal vigilance of the Royal Navy. We hadn't even any weapons for our army."

The United States had sent hundreds of thousands of armaments and "we remember," Mr. Eden said, "and we shall never cease to be grateful for it."

Now the United States is sending troops, too. Of them Mr. Eden said: "The more we see of them the more we like them." But in those dark days two years ago it was the spirit of their own people, he went on, that had helped most of all—"the spirit that cares deeply for the true things of life."

## Valorous Defense

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Roosevelt clambered over the rubble of a half-wrecked building behind St. Paul's Cathedral today to watch and praise London's civilian defense workers, who staged a mimic air-raid rescue for her.

The wife of the American President was impressed particularly by the versatility of the crews in doing delicate first aid and heavy engineering work.

She saw these anonymous heroes of London's trial by fire whizzing down firepoles, jumping motorcycles through walls of flame and extricating bombing "victims" from under iron beams.

Accompanied by Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, President of Bundles for Britain, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, Mrs. Roosevelt started the fourth day of her British visit with an inspection of the secret communications center of the National Civilian Defense Organizations.

Then, as a band played American tunes, she watched girls perform an acrobatic motorcycle drill and a show of fire-fighting speed in the courtyard of the Lambeth fire forces headquarters. A male unit drove in, connected hose to a water tank, "extinguished" an imaginary blaze, packed up and drove off—all within 45 seconds.

**Speed at Fire Drill**

Standing at the foot of the firehouse poles, Mrs. Roosevelt saw the crews tumble out of their quarters in response to an alarm and man their engines within 15 seconds.

Mrs. Roosevelt later received a bouquet from Evelyn Stevens on behalf of London's school children, at a reception and luncheon attended by leaders of London's civic and commercial life and several members of the Cabinet, including Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee.

Mr. Eden recalled that the United States sent hundreds of thousands of weapons in 1940 when Britain stood alone, and he said:

"We shall never forget it and we shall never cease to be grateful for it."

Mr. Eden expressed the hope that Americans now in Britain would "take back happy memories of the British people."

**Growth of Understanding**

"I feel that growing understanding between us will, perhaps, mean more in the future not only to us but also to the world than we can now know," Mrs. Roosevelt said in response.

While Mrs. Roosevelt was at the headquarters, the southwestern civil defense region dispatched a message welcoming "the great American armies" which it said were moving in ever increasing numbers to Bristol, Plymouth, and the West Country.

Continuing a tour of air-raid precautions and fire fighting services, Mrs. Roosevelt watched exercises by women at the headquarters of the London Region Fire Service. She saw a film of the big raid on the city Dec. 29-30, 1940.

Mrs. Roosevelt inspected toys made by firemen for orphans of the service.

Expressing a wish that the President could be here, she told the fire fighters:

"I know he would say, as I am going to say, that all of us in the United States have the greatest admiration for the fire fighters of Great Britain."

# Coudert Gets Added Support

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Two more well-known names—those of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York during the first World War—have been added to the lengthening list of supporters of Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Republican, in his campaign for re-election to the State Senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, Manhattan.

Dr. Butler lauded Senator Coudert's work in aiding "better development of our great public school system."

"It is of the highest importance that State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., be re-elected," he declared. "He has been, and is, rendering outstanding public service in his farsighted and able study and discussion of public policies. In particular, he has taken a leading part in initiating steps for the better development of our great public school system, so that it may go forward along the lines of accomplishment and high purpose which have marked it since its establishment."

Mr. Whitman attacked the statement of Jerry Finkelstein, Mr. Coudert's Democratic and American Labor Party opponent, in calling himself a "fighting liberal." He declared that most 30 year-old "fighting" Americans were in the armed forces instead of running for draft-exempt office.

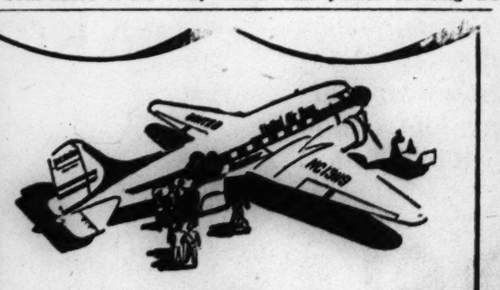
"I do know, however, that Senator Coudert is a fighting liberal in every sense," Mr. Whitman said. "He fought overseas with our nation's army in the last war. He has fought for good causes ever since."

## *Yuletide 'Goodies' Due for Price Rise*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Christmas "goodies" may be slightly higher this year, the Office of Price Administration said.

OPA authorized distributors to use the same percentage markup over cost in 1942 as they used on the same articles during 1941. Because of higher material and labor costs, OPA said, prices may be slightly above those prevailing last year.

The authority applies to such food products as minced meat, plum pudding, Christmas cookies, fruit cake, holiday candy, glazed or candied fruits, stuffed dry fruits, and pitted and macerated dates and date products.

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# Text of Wendell Willkie's Speech on His Recent Globe-Circling Tour

## 'Reservoir of Good Will Is Leaking Dangerously'

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The text of Wendell Willkie's speech on his recent globe-circling trip follows:

Several months ago it occurred to me that perhaps I could make a contribution to the war by visiting the world's people who have a stake in it. I wanted to see them. I wanted to talk to them at their fighting fronts. I also wanted frank discussion with both leaders and people in countries which have not yet decided on their course of action.

Naturally, in time of war, it is impossible to leave this country without permission. So I applied to the President for permission to visit the Middle East, Russia, and China. I wanted to go as a private citizen, as I had gone to England when she alone was so courageously holding the free world's battle line against Hitler. The President agreed to my trip, and asked that I perform certain specific tasks for him, which I was happy to undertake.

It was clearly understood between him and me that apart from the specific matters handled for him, I should go as a free agent. I was at liberty to express my opinion while abroad and equally so when I returned. I have talked to literally hundreds and hundreds of people around the world in the last two months. Everywhere I made it crystal clear that I was present as a free citizen of a free country, a member of a different party from the President's—in fact, the candidate who opposed him in 1940.

### Traveled in Bomber

I traveled in a four-engined Consolidated bomber, which had been converted for transport service, and which was operated and navigated with extraordinary skill by American army officers. All my personal expenses I paid myself. If I have occasion to write articles, reporting on my journey at greater length, any proceeds will be paid at my direction to various war relief agencies that are supporting our common cause.

I make these points clear because the citizens of a democracy have the right to know them. And tonight I am reporting to you, and summarizing my conclusions, as an American, interested only in the welfare of my country and proud that I am accountable only to my fellow citizens.

If I ever had any doubts that the world has become small and completely interdependent, this trip would have dispelled them altogether. I travelled a total of 31,000 miles, which sounds very far. The net impression of my trip, however, is not one of distance from other peoples, but of closeness to them.

Now the extraordinary fact is that to cover these apparently enormous distances, we were in the air a total of only 160 hours. We usually flew from 8 to 10 hours a day when we were on the move, which means that, out of the 49 days I allotted to the trip, I had about 30 days on the ground for the accomplishment of the purposes on hand.

The new world that has been opened up by modern inventions was never more vividly illustrated, I think, than on our last lap home. We left Chengtu on Oct. 9, traveled almost a thousand miles in China desert and the Mongolian republic, crossed thousands of miles of Siberia, crossed the Bering sea, the full length of Alaska and the full width of Canada and arrived in the United States four days later on Oct. 13.

### No Distant Points

I say to you. There are no distant points in the world any longer. The myriad millions of human beings of the Far East are as close to us as Los Angeles is to New York by the fastest railroad trains. I cannot escape the conviction that in the future what concerns them must concern us, almost as much as the problems of the people of California concern the people of New York.

Our thinking and planning in the future must be global.

Now this world we live in has become small, not only on the map but also in the minds of men. All around the world, there are some ideas which millions and millions of men hold in common, almost as much as if they lived in the same town. One of these ideas, and one which I can report without hesitation, has tremendous significance for us in America. It is the mixture of respect and hope with which the world looks to this country.

Whether I was talking to a resident of Belem or Natal in Brazil, or one toting his burden on his head in Nigeria, or a prime minister or king in Egypt, or a veiled woman in ancient Baghdad, or a shah or a weaver of carpets in legendary Persia, now known as Iran, or a follower of Attaturk in those streets of Ankara, which look so like the streets of our Middle-Western cities, or to a strong-limbed, resolute factory worker in Russia or to Stalin himself, or the enchanting wife of the great Generalissimo of China, or a Chinese soldier at the front, or a fur-capped hunter on the edge of the trackless forests of Siberia—whether I was talking to any of these people, or to any others, I found that they all have one common bond, and that is their deep friendship for the United States.

### Good Will

They each and every one, turn to the United States with a friendliness which is often akin to genuine affection. I bring back to you this clear and significant fact: that there exists in the world today a gigantic reservoir of good will toward you, the American people.

Many things have created this enormous reservoir. At the top of the list go the hospitals, schools and colleges which Americans—many of them missionaries—have founded in the far corners of the world. Many of the new leaders of old countries—men who are today running Iraq, or Turkey or China—have studied under American teachers whose only interest has been to spread knowledge. Now, in our time of crisis, we owe a debt to these men and women who have made friends for us.

Good will has also been stored up for us, like credit in a bank account, by those Americans who have pioneered in the opening of new roads, new airways, new shipping lines. They have caused the world to think of us as people who move goods, and ideas, and move them fast. They like us for this, and they respect us.

Our motion pictures have played an important role in building up this reservoir of friendliness. They are shown all over the world. People of every country can see with their own eyes what we look like, can hear our voices. From Natal to Chungking I was plied with questions about American motion picture stars—questions asked eagerly by shop girls and those who served me coffee, and just as eagerly by the wives of prime ministers and kings.

### Admire U. S. Labor

There are still other reasons for our reserve of good will abroad. The people of every land, whether industrialized or not, admire the aspirations and accomplishments of American labor, which they have heard about, and which they long to emulate. Also they are impressed by American business and industry. In nearly every country I went to, there is some great dam or irrigation project, some harbor or factory, which has been built by Americans. . . . People like our works, I found, not only because they help to make life easier and richer, but also because we have shown that American business enterprise, unlike that of most other industrial nations, does not necessarily lead to political control or imperialism.

I found this dread of imperialism everywhere. The fact that we are not associated with it in men's minds has caused people to go much farther in their approval of us than I had dared to imagine. I was amazed to discover how keenly the world is aware of the fact that we do not seek—anywhere, in any region—to impose our rule upon others or to exact special privileges.

All the people of the earth know that we have no sinister designs upon them, that even when we have in the past withdrawn from international affairs into a false self-sufficiency, it was without sinister purpose. And they know that, now we are in this war, we are not fighting for profit, or loot, or territory, or mandatory power over the lives or the governments of other people. That, I think, is the single most important reason for the existence of our reservoir of good will around the world.

### Sacred Responsibility

Now as I see it, the existence of this reservoir is the biggest political fact of our time. No other Western Nation has such a reservoir. Ours must be used to unify the peoples of the earth in the human quest for freedom and justice. It must be maintained so that, with confidence they may fight and work with us against the gigantic evil forces that are seeking to destroy all that we stand for, all that they hope for. The preservation of this reservoir of good will is a sacred responsibility, not alone toward the aspiring peoples of the earth, but toward our own sons who are fighting this battle on every continent. For the water in this reservoir is the clean, the invigorating water of freedom.

I bring you the assurance that this reservoir exists. I also bring you the warning that it is leaking. It is leaking dangerously. It is leaking through steadily spreading cracks and holes. These holes have not been punched in the reservoir by Hitler. They have been punched by us. All the leaks in this priceless reservoir are of our own making. For the every existence of this reservoir is built on confidence in us, in our integrity of purpose, our honesty in dealing, our ability in performance. We have made great promises. How have these promises been fulfilled?

Take the vital matter of our production of war materials. Here we are, supposedly the biggest industrial nation on earth. But the flow of war materials out of this country to some of the nations I visited is not only small in itself, but as compared to the immensity of this global war we are engaged in, it is tragically small.

### Infinitesimal

This was first dramatized for me not at the end of the trip but near the start, when I saw a warehouse that was supposedly an important distribution center for American materials to be delivered by air transport. That warehouse was about the size of my house in Rushville, which has 10 rooms. But when I came to examine the goods in it, I found there were only enough to fill about one room of such a house. From this infinitesimal supply, materials would have to branch out into ever-smaller streams, and finally trickle into the hands of those who so desperately need them—people who sometimes do not know whether to laugh or to weep when these crates and packages arrive.

I followed some of those streams and other streams to their destinations—and I stopped talking about American production. If I were to tell you how few bombers China has received from us, you simply would not believe me. If I were to tell you how far Russia feels we are from fulfilling our commitments, you would agree with me that we have little reason to boast about war performance.

There are exceptions. I have seen American planes and tanks which have been in hard and grueling action, and which stood up magnificently. I have seen the beginnings of shipping routes which will some time carry the kind of traffic the world is waiting for. I have seen something of the heroism and the skill with which American pilots, sailors, engineers—are blasting the routes clear for our production when we get it ready.

### Give Us More to Do

When will this be? That depends, I think, on how quickly we, and our leaders, can begin to think and act offensively, can begin to mobilize, not for defense, but for attack. It is my reasoned judgment that we cannot win this war 40 per cent mobilized. There are a great many people listening to me tonight who would like to do more if they knew what more to do. It is up to us to make our leaders give us more to do.

For I tell you that if we continue to fail to deliver to our allies what they are entitled to expect of us or what we have promised them, our reservoir of good will will turn into one of resentment. We cannot laugh this off or shrug it away or hide it behind censorship. Five million Russians and five million Chinese have given their lives in this struggle. Each of these countries has lost as many men as we have in our entire army. We owe them more than boasts and broken promises.

We are also punching holes in our reservoir of good will every day by failing to define clearly our war aims. Besides giving our allies in Asia and eastern Europe something to fight with, we have got to give them assurance of what we are fighting for. The two hundred million people of Russia and the four hundred and fifty million people of China—people like you and me—are bewildered and anxious. They know what they are fighting for. They are not sure of us. Many of them have read the Atlantic Charter. Rightly or wrongly, they are not satisfied. They ask: What about a Pacific charter; what about a world charter?

### Doubts Expressed

Their doubts were expressed to me in simple, unmistakable questions. "Is there to be a charter only for the millions of the Western Hemisphere?" they asked. "Is there to be no charter of freedom for the billion people of the east? Is freedom supposed to be priceless for the white man, or for the western world, but of no account to us in the East?"

Many of them asked me the question which has become almost a symbol all through Asia: What about India? Now I did not go to India. I do not propose to discuss that tangled question tonight. But it has one aspect, in the East, which I should report to you. From Cairo on, it confronted me at every turn. The wisest man in China said to me: "When the aspiration of India for freedom was put aside to some future date, it was not Great Britain that suffered in public esteem in the Far East. It was the United States."

This wise man was not quarreling with British imperialism in India when he said this—a benevolent imperialism, if you like. He does not happen to believe in it, but he was not even talking about it. He was telling me, and through me, you, that by our silence on India we have already drawn heavily on our reservoir of good will in the East. People of the East who would like to count on us are doubtful. They cannot ascertain from our government's wishy-washy attitude towards the problem of India what we are likely to feel at the end of the war about all the other hundreds of millions of eastern peoples. They cannot tell from our vague and vacillating talk whether or not we really do stand for freedom, or what we mean by freedom.

### Rule Not Freedom

In Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. I can assure you that this is true. I can assure you that the rule of people by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to preserve.

Please understand I am not talking about the commonwealth of free nations. I am talking about the colonial system wherever it exists, under whatever nation. We Americans are still too apt to think and speak of the British empire. We must recognize the truth that in vast areas of the world there is no longer any British empire but instead a proud commonwealth of free nations. British colonial possessions are but remnants of empire. We must remember that throughout the commonwealth there are men and women numbered in millions, who are working selflessly and with great skill toward reducing these remnants, extending the commonwealth in place of the colonial system. This, it seemed to me, was what General Smuts was talking about in his recent dramatic speech before the cheering British Parliament.

As Americans we must also recognize that we share with these men and women of the British commonwealth of free nations, the responsibility of making the whole world a commonwealth of free nations. The grim, relentless progress of this war is teaching to all of us that in a world forced to choose between victory and slavery, between freedom and fascism, there are no purely local problems.

### India Our Problem

India is our problem. If Japan should conquer that vast subcontinent, we will be the losers. In the same sense, the Philippines are a British problem. If we fail to deliver, by force of arms, the independence we have promised to the Filipinos, the whole Pacific world will be the loser. We must believe these simple truths, and speak them loudly and without fear. Only in this way can the peoples of the world forge, in this war, the strength and the confidence in each other which we will need to win the peace.

There will be lots of tough problems. And they will differ in different mandates, different colonies. Not all the peoples of the world are ready for freedom, or can defend it, the day after tomorrow. But today they all want some date to work toward, some guarantee that the date will be kept. For the future, they do not ask that we solve their problems for them. They are neither so foolish nor so faint-hearted. They ask only for the chance to solve their own problems with economic as well as political co-operation. For the peoples of the world intend to be free not only for their political satisfaction, but also for their economic advancement.

There are other holes that we are blindly punching in our reservoir of good will which can be more easily repaired. One of them is the half-ignorant, half-patronizing way in which we have grown accustomed to treating many of the peoples in eastern Europe and Asia.

### Intelligent Men

The rulers of our allies and our potential allies are proud and intelligent men. The Shah of Iran, the Prime Minister of Iraq, the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister of Turkey, the generalissimo of China—to mention just a few—are men who understand the world and who have important ideas about the future. They are in substantial agreement, for example, as to the necessity of abolishing imperialism, of liberating the peoples of the world, of making freedom a reality, instead of just a nice word. They feel unanimously, I think, that the United States can, and must, make an enormous contribution to the new solutions. They are able and eager to work with representatives of the United States, and to begin now.

But consider our policy. We have consistently failed to send to these men representatives with authority to discuss such problems intelligently and to take realistic steps toward their solution.

One of our representatives to a great power, for example, although he has worked for more than 20 years in the country where he is stationed, has not troubled to learn the language of a proud and sensitive people to which he is accredited. On our special missions to Russia no one of cabinet rank has been sent from this country to talk to Mr. Stalin. It was the British Prime Minister who primarily spoke for us on the last such mission. Between Cairo and Teheran live the Arab-speaking peoples, in half a dozen lands, with great traditions and great futures. Yet, when I was there, we had in all this area no minister or ambassador in residence.

We must wipe out the distinction in our minds between "first-class" and "second-class" allies. We must send to represent us among all our allies really distinguished men who are important enough in their own right to dare to tell our President the truth.

### One More Leak

There is one more leak in our reservoir of good will which I must report to you. It can be plugged, I believe, by resolute and aggressive action by the people of democratic nations, and especially of the United States. This is the atrophy of intelligence which is produced by stupid, arbitrary or undemocratic censorship.

It has been suggested much of late, for example, that private citizens, particularly those not expert in military affairs or those unconnected with government, should refrain from making suggestions about the conduct of the war—military, industrial, economic or political. It is said that we must remain silent and allow our leaders and the experts to solve these problems unmolested.

This position threatens, I believe, to become a tight wall which will keep the truth and lock misrepresentation and false security within. I have reported to you tonight that in many important respects we are not doing a good job; that we are on the road to winning the war, but that we run a heavy risk of spending far more in men and materials than we need to spend. This report is based on facts. Such facts should not be censored. They should be given to us all. For unless we recognize and correct them, we may lose the friendship of half our allies before the war is over and then lose the peace.

### Must Make It Our War

It is plain, that to win this war we must make it our war, the war of all of us. In order to do this we must all know as much about it as possible, subject only to the needs of military security. A misdirected censorship will not accomplish this.

You all recall that France had a military leader by the name of Maginot. When a far-sighted citizen of France occasionally suggested that perhaps conditions of modern warfare were such that fortresses built underground would not be adequate against airplanes and tanks, he was reminded that he should leave such matters to the experts.

The record of this war to date is not such as to inspire in us any sublime faith in the infallibility of our military and naval experts. Let's have no more of this nonsense. Military experts, as well as our leaders, must be constantly exposed to democracy's greatest driving power—the whip-lash of public opinion, developed from honest, free discussion. Men with great power usually like to live free of criticism. But when they get that way, that's the time to increase the criticism.

For instance, it was public criticism of the constant failures in North Africa that brought about a change of command there. When I was in Egypt, that new command stopped Rommel. It has now begun aggressive fighting. I hope our aid to this action will be adequate and prompt, so that Britain and America will be able to eliminate Rommel, free North Africa from Axis domination, and begin an assault on the soft spots of southern Europe.

### Second Front

I reiterate: we and our allies must establish a second fighting front in Europe. I also hope that shortly we can put the considerable force in India in aggressive use in an all-out attack on Burma, as General Wavell has urged. Thus we will relieve the pressure of our enemies on China and Russia, our superb fighting allies.

I have tried to outline to you the major conclusions of a trip around the world, in the middle of the war. I have told you of our greatest asset, our reservoir of good will and I have told you of certain real accomplishments and I have also told you that in many respects we are not doing a good job. You may well ask—what does it all add up to? I will try to state it briefly.

I believe that in a military sense we can win this war. I believe we have the resources, the manpower and the courage to do so. But a military victory, as such, will not be enough.

Now I have a son in the service, as so many of you have. And when I set this boy of mine against the background of what I have seen all over the world, I am absolutely positive that a military victory will not be enough. The total defeat of the Japanese warlords, the total crushing of the German Wehrmacht, could not in themselves solve the problems of this great tumultuous earth. We must fight our way through not alone to the destruction of our enemies but to a new world idea. We must win the peace.

### Plan on Global Basis

To win that peace three things seem to me necessary—first, we must plan now for peace on a global basis; second, the world must be free, economically and politically, for nations and for men that peace may exist in it; third, America must play an active, constructive part in freeing it and keeping its peace.

When I say that peace must be planned on a global basis, I mean quite literally that it must embrace the earth. Continents and oceans are plainly only parts of a whole, seen, as I have just seen them, from the air. Russia and China, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, Iraq and Iran are also parts. And it is inescapable that there can be no peace for any part of the world unless the foundations of peace are made secure throughout all parts of the world.

When I say that in order to have peace this world must be free, I am only reporting that a great process has started which no man—certainly not Hitler—can stop. Men and women all over the world are on the march, physically, intellectually and spiritually. After centuries of ignorant and dull compliance, hundreds of millions of people in Eastern Europe and Asia have opened the books. Old fears no longer frighten them. They are no longer willing to be eastern slaves for western profits. They are beginning to know that men's welfare throughout the world is interdependent. They are resolved, as we must be, that there is no more place for imperialism within their own society than in the society of nations. The big house on the hill surrounded by mud huts has lost its awesome charm.

### Western World on Trial

Our western world and our presumed supremacy are now on trial. Our boasting and our big talk leave Asia cold. Men and women in Russia and China and in the Middle East are conscious now of their own potential strength. They are coming to know that many of the decisions about the future of the world lie in their hands. And they intend that these decisions shall leave the peoples of each nation free from foreign domination, free for economic, social and spiritual growth.

Finally, when I say that this world demands the full participation of a self-confident America, I am only passing on an invitation which these peoples of the East have given us. They would like the United States to be one of their partners in this grand adventure. They want us to join them in creating a new society, global in scope, free alike of the economic injustices of the West and the political malpractices of the East. But as a partner in that great new combination they want us neither hesitant, incompetent nor afraid. They want a partner who will not hesitate to speak out for the correction of injustice anywhere in the world.

Our allies in the East know that we intend to pour out our resources in this war. But they expect us now—not after the war—to use the enormous power of our giving to promote liberty and justice. Other peoples, not yet fighting, are waiting no less eagerly, for us to accept the most challenging opportunity of all history — the chance to help create a new society in which men and women the globe around can live and grow invigorated by freedom.

Associated Press

**Reporting to the Nation**

**Wendell Willkie, who girdled the globe in a tour to observe first hand the conduct of the war in the Allied Nations, rehearses his report to the nation in a New York City radio station Oct. 26. Mr. Willkie, who was President Roosevelt's personal representative, and who had been his Republican opponent in the 1940 Presidential elections, spoke over a national radio hook-up.**

## Willkie's Appraisal of War Rated as High Statesmanship

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Wendell L. Willkie is emerging as a United Nations statesman.

Friends and critics alike agreed here today that Mr. Willke has become the most effective, influential independent spokesman for the cause of uniting the United Nations behind a more aggressive prosecution of the war and a more dynamic preparation of the peace.

On the basis of his constructive but outspoken appraisal of the conduct of the war, this nonpartisan head of the Republican Party is establishing himself as both a stronger critic of the performances of the Administration and a stronger critic of the performances of the Administration and a stronger ally of the purposes of the Administration.

If this estimate be correct—and it is heard in many quarters here today—then Mr. Willkie is at the same time making, as he said he wanted to make, a significant contribution to the war and is potentially enhancing his own political future. And no one will seriously dispute that the latter is the by-product not the purpose of his recent 31,000-mile trip to the battlefronts of the world.

By right of imagination and initiative Mr. Willkie has with admitted timeliness become the valued spokesman of the larger purposes and larger needs of the United Nations as a whole.

His address to the American people last night was at the same time a report to America's allies the world over and was also a report in behalf of America's allies the world over.

From the standpoint of United Nations statesmanship Mr. Willkie has stepped to a rostrum which has been too long vacated by other leaders of the Allied Governments, and it is widely agreed that he is giving expression to a world-wide democratic movement which when welded into a cohesive entity by Allied leadership will become a powerful weapon against the Axis.

It was Mr. Willkie's discovery that this weapon is not being effectively welded by the great democracies; that, instead, it is being neglected and allowed to become rusty. It was with this fact in mind that he pointed out that the millions of people of Russia and China and India are bewildered and anxious about the kind of world America and Britain are fighting for; they know what they are fighting for but are not so sure of us, he said. This means, he held, that the Atlantic Charter must be made a world charter and be given solid, practical meaning.

If the United Nations have been looking for an exponent of their composite interests, they have apparently found such an exponent in the former Republican presidential candidate; and even if they were not looking for Mr. Willkie, they are welcoming his allegiance and his service.

The initiative rested with Mr. Willkie on a second vital phase of war policy—an initiative which equals if it does not exceed that of the President's. This is in the field of immediate, concrete and far-visioned preparation for the peace with respect to which he insisted that "our thinking and our planning in the future must be global."

The fullest impact of Mr. Willkie's long-awaited speech was on the side of building the world of tomorrow and the need of beginning that building now. No official of any of the Allied Governments has spoken out more strongly; few have put the case as earnestly and practically.

The judgment which prevails in Washington is that Mr. Willkie has greatly enhanced his international and his internal position as political leader and forceful critic.

While there may be no intrinsic importance in the fact, one of the Administration's most ardent war supporters and one of Mr. Willkie's harshest critics, at times, PM, is now persuaded of the justice, propriety and value of Mr. Willkie's views. This indorsement is significant, however, because it recognizes that Mr. Willkie is doing and saying what the President has been failing to say.

"As a constructive critics of the United States Government's war performance," it says today, "and a champion of aggressive military action looking to a postwar world remade more nearly in the image of Freedom, Willkie can, we believe, become a prod of enormous usefulness to the United Nations, the U. S. A. and the Roosevelt Administration."

It is to be observed that Mr. Willkie strongly preserved his role of independent critic of the Administration notwithstanding the fact that he performed specific missions for the White House on his trip. Though he remains a force for national unity behind the Government's prosecution of the war, he frankly stood out against the presidential suggestion that there has lately been too much criticism of the conduct of the war and kept his position of "loyal opposition."

His opposition was to performance, not to policy, and on performance Mr. Willkie made what in the view of many here was so penetrating and documentated a case that Mr. Willkie no longer runs the risk of being captured by the Administration. He was critical of production deficiencies, of disposition of war materials, of inadequate diplomatic appointments of important Allies, of the failure to implement the Atlantic Charter and of the effort of the Government to make the decisions of the military experts sacrosanct and immune from critical public scrutiny.

Mr. Willkie will be heard from on other fronts before the war is over.


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# Grew Pictures Japan's Strength In War Warning to America

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP) — Americans were cautioned today by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, to guard against "a foolish optimism, a complacent self-confidence" which, he said, would "prepare the way for an unnecessary despair" in the war with Japan.

In an address prepared for the Books and Authors luncheon, Mr. Grew listed among the "psychological minefields and ambushes" to be avoided such assumptions as:

1. The Japanese are less formidable because they are not free.
2. The cities of Japan are flimsy and incapable of standing up under incendiary air raids.
3. The Japanese can be starved into submission.

"You can tell the American people," Mr. Grew said, "that our Japanese enemy is none the less formidable for being unfree. Japanese work well under orders. They are a disciplined people. They are fighting for a cause which is bad, but it is the only cause they know. To them, the imperial homeland is security, patriotism and religion at the same time. The Japanese do not bend. They fight until they can fight no longer."

**Utilities Strongly Built**

As for the oft-reported flimsiness of Japanese cities, Mr. Grew explained that while the dwellings would burn easily, "the vitals of Japan are modern: the telephone, radio, electric and other centers are up-to-date."

"Japan has built her cities to withstand shock, fire, concussion," he added. "When I think of the exposed position of Tokyo, and the exposed position of New York, I do not believe that we have occasion for premature self-congratulation."

As for starving the Japanese into submission, the former Ambassador warned that:

**Food Resources Ample**

"Unlike Great Britain, Japan produces enough food for all her inhabitants. I question whether Japan could be starved out, even assuming that the American Navy could hold the narrow and dangerous straits of Tsushima, where the Russian fleet perished in 1905. Japan has her own rice, her own garden agriculture, her own fisheries."

Beyond the immediate homeland, too, Japan is formidable and well-equipped for war at sea. Her recent conquests have given her numerous new bases, but the inland Sea of Japan alone "is a Mediterranean in itself."

Despite her formidable strength, Japan can and must be defeated, but, the former Ambassador warned, "Our efforts cannot and must not be less than heroic. . . . We cannot fight partially, or tentatively, or dubiously, against men who are fighting body and soul under the frenzy of fanaticism exploited by dictatorship."

## Astronomer Infers Stationary Universe

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP) —Isaac Newton's law of gravitation, when applied to clusters of distant star systems, declares Dr. Fritz Zwicky, suggests that the universe is stationary.

Many astronomers have theorized that the universe, in effect, is blowing up. They base this theory on an assumption that a shift in the spectral lines of these faraway star systems, or nebulae, to the red end of the spectrum means that they are speeding away from the earth at an explosive rate.

Dr. Zwicky, California Institute of Technology astrophysicist, who is making observations with telescopes now installed at Mount Palomar, says:

"The analysis of clusters of nebulae suggests that the universe is stationary, that it is not expanding at all, and that the red shift of light from distant nebulae is not due to a velocity of recession of the distant nebulae but rather to some physical effects which still remain to be investigated."


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# WLB Denies General Raise In Auto Plants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)— The National War Labor Board authorized today increases to certain skilled groups in the maintenance, construction, and powerhouse departments of General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford companies, but denied union requests for general increases and a $1.50 hourly minimum for all skilled workers.

The Board's order approved the unanimous recommendations of a three-man panel which were announced last week. They provided:

1. An increase of 6 cents an hour for machine repair men, machinists, millwrights, and electricians of the three companies.
2. An increase of 5 cents in the contract maximum rates for skilled and semi-skilled maintenance, powerhouse and construction workers at Ford, and 10 cents at General Motors and Chrysler. The Board said this did not require a wage increase. It was recommended because practically all classifications are now within 5 cents an hour or less of the maximum rate, leaving "little or no room for recognition of individual merit and ability."
3. Establishment of a fund in General Motors and Chrysler plants equivalent to 1½ cents an hour for each of the skilled and semi-skilled maintenance and powerhouse construction workers, excluding machinists, millwrights, machine repair men and electricians, pulpers, and outside automobile and motor truck maintenance workers. This fund is to be distributed by collective bargaining with the maximum increase for any individual to be 6 cents an hour.

All judgments were ordered retroactive to April 28 in the case of General Motors and to June 1 in the case of Ford and Chrysler.

## 18 Fliers Transfer To American Force

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Eighteen Americans who were among the first to volunteer in the RAF and Canadian Air Forces changed over yesterday to the United States naval air arm.

They will return to the United States to make speeches on their experiences in European skies and take refresher courses before resuming active duty.

The men followed three Eagle squadrons into service of their native country. The Eagles were transferred to the Army Sept. 29.

# AP Denies Monopoly Charge; Sees Peril to Unbiased News

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Associated Press, charged with monopoly by the United States Government, today answered the antitrust suit against it with a denial of the charges, and said that if deprived of its right to choose its members, the assurance of an impartial and unbiased news report would no longer exist.

"Were AP obliged to admit to membership every newspaper which was prepared to pay its pro rata share of the cost of gathering and distributing the news," the non-profit association asserted, "AP would not only become a commercial news agency, but in view of the good will attaching to its name over a long period of years, it might well become the only news agency furnishing complete news coverage.

"The present unfounded charge of monopoly in the collection and distribution of news might then be substantiated in fact."

The answer of approximately 7,000 words was filed in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and comprised a general denial of the Government's complaint of 14,000 words, in a civil action filed here Aug. 28.

**A Fundamental Law**

"It is the fundamental law of the land," the answer continued, "that no statute shall be construed as to abridge the freedom of the press. A free press requires that newspapers shall be free to collect and distribute the news and that they shall be free to choose their associates in so doing.

"This right is now challenged by the means of a novel interpretation of the antitrust statutes, which is designed to foster a particular newspaper, to wit, the Chicago Sun.

"A corollary of the assertion by the Government of the right to foster one newspaper is the assertion by the Government of the right to destroy another newspaper.

"A corollary of the assertion by the Government of the right to determine who may be associates in collecting and distributing news is the assertion by the Government of the right to determine what news shall be collected and distributed and under what conditions.

"The Congress has never asserted any right or power to regulate newspapers or news agencies in the collection and distribution of news."

**Why Field Was Denied Service.**

The AP answer also focuses upon the membership application of Marshall Field's Chicago Sun, which was rejected at the last annual meeting of AP members in April.

The vote of the members, 684 to 287, denying the Field application, the reply says, was due largely, if not entirely to three obstacles erected by Field and representatives of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

"The first obstacle," the answer sets forth, "was the fact that Field, coincident with his so-called application for membership, charged that AP was engaged in a conspiracy to violate the Antitrust Laws. In substance, Field's action was a threat of litigation and not a bona fide application for membership in AP.

"The second obstacle was the fact that Field admitted that he had not acquired any newspaper plant or press with which to publish the Chicago Sun. There was no assurance, therefore, that he intended to continue with reasonable permanence the publication of a newspaper after the exigencies of a particular political controversy should have ceased to exist.

**Suspected Intimidation**

"The third obstacle was the fact that, between the time when Field filed his application and the date for the annual meeting of AP at which action thereon was taken, many members of AP were interrogated by agents of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice concerning their attitude toward the application of Field. The scope and character of the interrogations by these agents caused many members to believe that the Antitrust Division intended thereby to intimidate the members into voting in favor of Field's application."

"AP never has monopolized or attempted to monopolize the collection and distribution of news," the answer declared, and continued:

"There can be no monopoly with respect to the sources of news which are open to anyone willing to expend the effort and money to report them. Neither can there be a monopoly of the facilities for the transmission of news, which are, and throughout the history of AP have been, freely open to everyone on the same terms. . . .

"All daily newspapers in this country have access to one or more news agencies and, in varying degrees, utilize the services afforded them. A number of individual newspapers and small groups of newspapers gather and distribute a large portion of the news of outstanding world events printed by them and by others to whom such newspapers, in turn, sell the news so gathered and transmitted by their individual effort and initiative."

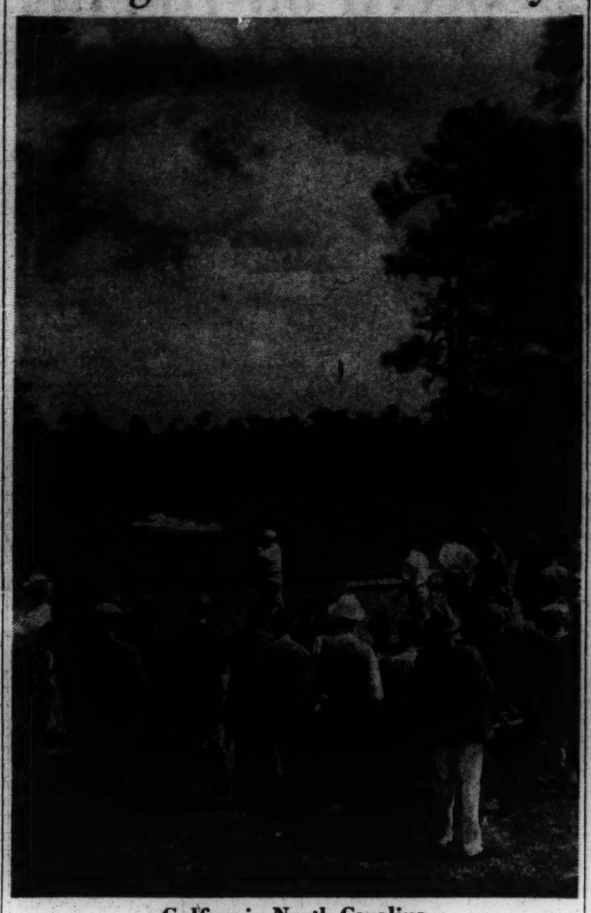
## Norse Quislings Oust 25 Clergymen

*By Religious News Service*

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27—Twenty-five Norwegian clergymen have been placed under police surveillance and ordered to leave their parishes, it was learned here. This is believed to be the largest wholesale ousting of clergymen so far undertaken by the Quisling regime.

The 1,100 Norwegian pastors who resigned en masse some months ago were deprived of their salaries, but were permitted to remain at their posts.

# *Straight Down the Fairway*



**Golfing in North Carolina**

**Pinehurst and Southern Pines are only some of the alluring winter resorts not too far south in the United States that provide typical scenes and pleasures such as this.**

# North Carolina's Visitors This Season Kind That Stay

**Tourabouts**

**By Leavitt F. Morris**
*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

North Carolina is expecting a new type of winter visitor this year. In the past thousands of vacationists visited North Carolina for a week or a fortnight. This coming winter, however, inquiries that have been pouring into the state clearly indicate that those planning to visit North Carolina intend to stay for the winter.

Because of this trend, winter resort hotels are opening earlier to receive long-stay visitors. Two of the state's leading resorts, Pinehurst and Southern Pines, will feature golf and tennis as top out-of-door attractions. Riding and tennis also are enjoyed throughout the winter at these resorts.

Lack of automobile transportation is reflected in the large number of persons inquiring about activities which may be undertaken afoot or on horse.

At Tyron, which enjoys the unusual distinction of being both a mountain summer resort and a winter resort, hiking and riding is the major attraction. Right now, in fact, the mountains are drawing hikers and campers, many of whom are seeing the "inside" of the mountains for the first time. Dude ranches are still operating, some of them with better-than-usual patronage.

### Semi-Tropical Galveston

Galveston Bay and the Gulf of Mexico offer an endless variety of recreation for the winter visitor to Galveston, Texas. Up-to-date resort hotels line the seashore and overlook the great seawall which was constructed to prevent a recurrence of a hurricane flood such as the one of 1900. The wall stretches about seven miles along the shore. In order to maintain its position as one of the finest resort centers, Galveston is building a $1,500,000 municipal pleasure pier. Approximately 225 feet wide at the boulevard and extending into the gulf 1,300 feet, it will provide year 'round facilities and accommodations for visitors including dancing, fishing, yacht boat decks, aquatic sports, fun palace amusements, exhibit spaces, and ice skating. Another resort innovation is the recently completed $500,000 municipal Stewart Beach playground, situated on the eastern end of Galveston Island.

### New Mexico Travel

Nonresident travel to New Mexico during the summer season held up remarkably well in view of government restrictions. Since February, tourist business has decreased slightly with the corresponding months of 1941 but despite this drop the volume of travel was equal to the 1936 level. The average daily flow of nonresident cars into the state was really better than expected. In June an average of 4,039 nonresident motor vehicles a day entered the state; in July the average daily flow was 3,345 and in August, 2,929. In July the volume of traffic entering the state dropped under the June figure. That was the first month of the year in which traffic volume dropped under a preceding month.

### Radio Warning

What is considered the latest development in radio for notifying hotel guests of a test blackout or actual air raid has been installed in all the rooms and apartments of the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York. An "alert" system which is operated by dual control from a centralized control room makes it possible to sound a distant signal through the loud speaker immediately, irrespective of whether the radio is in use or not. During an emergency a special cut-in device permits the control director to take over at once and broadcast direct information and special instructions to guests.

### New Coffee Shop

The Hotel Puritan, one of New England's most famous hostelries, has opened a new Coffee Shop. Colorful and modern in every way, the Coffee Shop serves continental breakfasts, salad, soup, sandwich luncheons exclusively in this room.

# Fuel Coupons To Be for 10 Gallons Each

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)— Fuel oil coupons in the 30-state rationed area of the East and Middle West will have unit value of 10 gallons unless adjusted upward or downward, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Large consumers may take part of their allotments in Class 2 coupons, equaling 10 units, and worth 100 gallons each. Each Class 1 coupon will be for one unit, or 10 gallons. The number of units received will depend upon climatic conditions in the applicant's area, size of his house, and other factors.

Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of Rationing, urged home-owners in the rationed area to use the "greatest prudence" in burning fuel oil in order to build up a cushion against abnormally cold weather.

"While the fuel oil rationing program for the heating of dwellings has been established on a flexible basis to permit adjustments for variations from normal winter weather, the aggregate amount of fuel oil which the home-owner will receive will depend primarily upon the supply on hand," Mr. O'Leary said. "If, for example, the month of December is colder than average the ration coupons cannot be increased in value to offset this development and compensate for the resultant greater fuel oil needs for heating purposes if fuel oil stocks are not adequate."

The heating year—Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1943, has been divided into five heating periods, and the 10-gallon unit may be adjusted by period or by zone.

Further flexibility is made possible by permitting the limited use of coupons of one period in the period preceding or immediately following.

## Men on Parole Fill Many Jobs In War Machine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—An outstanding record in aiding America's war effort is being made by men on parole from California state prisons, Henry B. Cramer, a member of the State Board of Prison Directors, reported here.

Following a survey, Mr. Cramer announced that 4,100 men now on parole in the state are either serving the armed forces, aiding in war industries, harvesting crops, or working in prison road and forestry camps. Of the total, about half are in the armed forces, the merchant marine, war industries and construction of defense roads and housing.

"The total actually runs closer to 60 per cent," he said, "if agriculture is counted as a war effort. Men in the prisons have exhibited a high degree of patriotism, and appear to be more eager to do their part in the war effort than many on the outside. This is a phenomenon difficult to understand. Perhaps it is because the inmates know what it is to be deprived of freedom more than those who have never lost it."

Army regulations have been relaxed, he said, to make it possible for paroled men to join the Army, provided they are first offenders whose crimes are not considered vicious. The Navy and Marine Corps do not yet accept them.

## Pulverized Peat Tested in Canada As Fuel Source

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (CP)—Pulverized peat is being tested in a local industrial plant as part of a study for the development of Canada's widespread peat bogs to meet the need for fuel a year hence.

Coal production is lower than had been anticipated in both Canada and the United States, largely due to the manpower situation, which is likely to grow worse instead of better, officials say. Therefore they are looking to peat to help out the coal shortage next fall.

One source said the suggestion has been made that since the Government finds it advisable to subsidize the movement of Maritime and Alberta coal into Central Canada, it should be prepared to subsidize production of peat already in Central Canada.

While the tests are to be made from the bogs of Alfred, Ontario, near Ottawa, there are peat bogs in most Canadian Provinces, and the tests here will give a lead for development of bogs in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba, and other parts of Canada. Peat is available in almost unlimited quantities, an official told The Canadian Press.

## Oklahoma Seizes Army's Whisky

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 27 (AP)—The State yesterday seized 225 cases of whisky consigned, Commissioner of Public Safety Walter Johnson said, to the officers' mess at Fort Sill, Okla.

The seizure was made at a loading depot by Mr. Johnson and Ted Husted, head of the Safety Department's Bureau of Investigation.

Gov. Leon C. Phillips, militant dry, ordered the seizure of whisky consigned to the post last summer, after which post officials directed officers to order no more.

The issue has remained in status quo until yesterday. At the time the controversy broke, some officers, who would not be quoted by name, said the State had no jurisdiction, since the whisky was being transported from a wet State to a Federal reservation.

# Mexico Curbs Use of Rubber To Aid Continental Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico is putting words into action in the matter of continental defense co-operation by voluntarily imposing restrictions on the use of rubber within the Republic. Because this voluntary denial of one of the basic materials of work and pleasure will touch virtually every individual, the move is viewed by United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith "as another of the concrete evidences of Mexico's desire to co-operate with our country in winning the war."

Mexico, which has been manufacturing tires and rubber products at a rate equal to its peak output of other years, has set up a National Rubber Board as a mechanism for control of rubber supplies and rubber manufacturing.

The purpose of this mechanism will be to restrict the use of rubber in Mexico which, in effect, will mean rationing.

The Board will co-operate with the Rubber Reserve Company of the United States to stimulate production, gathering, and improvement of wild rubber in order to lessen the deficit Mexico will experience when its limited supply of raw rubber is exhausted.

**International Pact**

The Board is a direct result of an agreement signed between the Rubber Reserve Company, in behalf of the United States Government, and the Mexican Government on Sept. 4. One stipulation of the accord was the agreement by Mexico "to establish a system of control of all rubber which is produced and exploited in this country."

Another important point of the accord was Mexico's agreement to sell to the Rubber Reserve Company the Nations total production of guayule and other plant rubber, and any exportable surplus of tree rubber over a specified amount. The period covered by the accord ends Dec. 31, 1946.

Guayule rubber, important Mexican export, is becoming vital to the United States for compounding with synthetic rubbers, as well as for compounding with natural and reclaimed rubbers to extend dwindling stocks of natural rubber. It has been exploited at the rate of about 7,000 tons a year and more is expected to be produced.

Taking a lesson from German transport difficulties in Russia last winter, United States technicians realized the necessity of the Mexican resins of guayule with synthetic rubber. In extremely cold weather, certain synthetic rubbers as manufactured by Germany become crumbly and fall apart. Mexico's guayule will help American-made tires on jeeps and trucks sent to freezing climates when the test comes.

The Mexican Board also will co-operate with Rubber Reserve Company in exploiting existing sources of wild rubber, for which a $1,500,000 development fund has been provided. It is estimated that about 2,000 tons yearly may be obtained by immediate and vigorous exploitation. This rubber comes mostly from trees remaining from Mexico's rubber boom in the early 1900s.

While an exporter of guayule rubber, Mexico is more an importer than an exporter of tree rubber. Though tree rubber is mentioned in the accord among other rubbers to be bought by the Rubber Reserve Company, export of this type of rubber is not expected to develop because of limited resources.

For this reason the accord stipulated that the United States will supply Mexico with a certain amount of tree rubber to meet minimum requirements. Also, the Mexican transportation system in getting out strategic materials, even minerals, needs tires for road transportation.

United States rubber supplies already being carefully rationed for war use, it is obvious that Mexico must restrict its use in order not to drain from these supplies.

**Allocation Planned**

The new Board will allocate to industry the crude rubber which comes from the United States, that produced domestically and not exported, and other raw materials which complement or are substitutes for rubber.

As far back as March, certain rubber priorities were set up by the Government which froze tire manufactures at 1941 production levels. This, however, was a peak year and meant little curtailing. In the new effort to conserve continental resources more stringent measures are likely to be introduced.

The rubber board is headed by Javier Gaxiola, Jr., Secretary of Economy, and includes representatives from the Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor, Economy, and from the rubber industry, rubber producers, and guayule producers.

Meanwhile, as a result of the visit in July of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, demonstration plantations of high-grade rubber of Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas. The July agreements were supplementary to an agreement between the Mexican Government and the United States Department of Agriculture providing for multiplication here of plantation-type trees.

**Plant Roses in the Fall**

There are several arguments in favor of fall planting for roses and, so far as I know, not one against it. In the first place there is more time to do a thorough job; second, autumn planted roses establish some root growth before the ground freezes and, naturally, begin much earlier in the spring than do those set out at that season; and lastly, you have a better selection of stock, and the plants have more vitality than those which have been stored through the winter.

For all sections except the extreme north, therefore, fall planting is recommended. By the same token, if you contemplate transplanting roses, do it in the fall, but wait until the plants have shed their leaves before moving them.

When making a new rose bed, it is desirable to prepare the ground before the plants arrive in order that the bed may have time to settle. The soil should be removed to a depth of two feet. Place the top soil—the first six inches—carefully to one side; then take out the subsoil to a depth of 18 inches and loosen the soil below that with a spading fork or a pick. Place coarse cinders or rubble in the bottom to a depth of three inches; for it is imperative that roses have good drainage.

**Peat Moss and Fertilizer**

Now put back the second layer of soil taken out, and on top of this place two or three inches of peat moss, compost or well-rotted manure or equal parts of peat moss and fertilizer. Spade this in thoroughly and soak it well, then return the top soil and cover it with another layer of peat moss or fertilizer or both. If this work is done in advance, there will be the right amount of food and moisture ready, when the plants are put in, to give their roots a healthy start this fall.

When the plants are received, remove packing material, protecting the roots from sun and wind with moist sphagnum moss or earth. It is also well to throw a piece of heavy, wind-proof material, such as canvas, over the top. When ready to set the plants remove one at a time, having first prepared a hole that is wide enough and deep enough to enable you to spread out the roots easily and naturally. Much failure in rose growing can be attributed to setting the plants in holes that are too small. Long roots should be pruned back to about 10 inches in length, removing completely all that are broken or injured. These cut-back roots will develop a feed-root system quicker than will long roots crowded in planting.

Tops of the plants should be cut back to 10 inches above the "knuckle" or joint of stock and scion. Remove any broken branches, and if there seem to be too many, take out some of the weaker ones. Plant with the "knuckle" two inches below the surface, carefully spreading out the roots and firmly packing the soil between and around them. Fill the hole with dirt to surface level, making a shallow trench around each plant so that water will soak down to the roots instead of running off. Newly planted or transplanted stock should always be well watered, so that it will not go into freezing weather dry. When planting or transplanting climbers in the fall, leave most of the canes on them, allowing these to lie flat on the ground.

**Care in the Spring**

In the spring the strong shoots may be shortened and tied up, cutting out entirely any small and weak shoots. In transplanting, prepare carefully the new location before taking up the plants, then move with as little exposure to air as possible. Cut back transplanted hybrid teas and floribundas to 18 inches. When setting out a new bed of these types, space the plants 18 inches apart. Polyanthas, for border use, should be planted with regard to ultimate size of growth. Some are much more sprawly than others. Plants which don't spread much may be set as close together as 15 inches, while others will require as much as 30 inches. Hybrid perpetuals—June-blooming roses—in general need more room than others, for they are rampant growers. Since their habits of growth are so different, they should be planted by themselves.

Before the ground freezes, all newly planted and transplanted roses should be hilled up with dirt to a height of eight inches. This dirt may be taken from between the rows or brought from elsewhere. If the former plan is followed, it should be replaced with well rotted cow manure. Should further protection be considered necessary, pine boughs may be placed over the tops of the plants about the middle of December. This applies to all except hybrid perpetuals; they need no protection, being hardy everywhere.

**Ethel M. Eaton**

**A Tuesday Feature**


SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Barbour Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
LEXINGTON MASS

## Army Wives Should Realize the Importance Of Their Influence, Says Mrs. Marshall, Wife of U. S. Chief of Staff

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

"At Fort Moultrie, where we thought we would be stationed four years, we had 22 French doors in our house, requiring 235 yards of curtains. The week I finished putting them up, orders came for us to move to Chicago."

Such is the life of an Army wife—even the wife of four-star General George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff.

Today, Mrs. Marshall, a handsome white-haired woman, presides over one of the finest Army homes in the country—the Chief of Staff's residence at Ft. Myer, Va., just across the Potomac from Washington. Yet even as she entertains world-renowned visitors midst rare furnishings the General has collected all over the globe, Mrs. Marshall never quite forgets the young officer's wife just getting accustomed to Army ways, or the bewildered mothers of privates.

One of the latter wrote Mrs. Marshall the other day asking the General's wife to meet her at the Union Station for a conference.

**Her Day Starts Early**

Actually, Mrs. Marshall's day ticks off almost like the routine at an Army camp, leaving little time for private conferences. She gets up at 6:30 every morning to breakfast with her husband at 7:00. As soon as he leaves for the War Department, she tackles her mail. Without benefit of secretary, she writes sympathetic notes to hundreds of women "whose sons want something." Later in the morning there are board meetings with the American Red Cross, Army relief and other welfare groups in which Mrs. Marshall is contact person with the Army.

General Marshall comes home to lunch each day, usually bringing a conferee with him. One day it is Harry Hopkins, next it may be Bernard Baruch or a whole delegation of Chinese generals. Mrs. Marshall always makes a point of being there. Her husband phones from the Department when he is leaving; when he arrives home luncheon is on the table. For 10 minutes after eating, the General goes upstairs to relax and look over his mail. While he is gone Mrs. Marshall "takes over" the guests.

**Enjoy Simple Recreation**

Mrs. Marshall tries to get the General home at 5 o'clock each evening for a bit of relaxation. "If he can't ride, I am here to take a walk with him," she says. "On pretty afternoons we sometimes take our supper and go up the river in a canoe.

"For two years we have done no formal entertaining. Once in a great while we have an informal dinner, but never for more than eight guests. We accept only official invitations." Army etiquette, including "at homes," is generally suspended for the duration.

The General is never really "off duty," even when he is at home. There is a direct line from the White House to his home. The Marshalls never go out without leaving their phone number.

"My main job," says Mrs. Marshall, "is to see that the General gets as much relaxation as possible. This is the only place he can get it."

**Army Wife's Role Vital**

Mrs. Marshall says she thinks Army wives in general don't realize what an influence they exert in war time. Women back of the Army would be "amazed" if they knew how far their thinking reaches, she says. It is especially important for young wives with husbands at the front to write cheerfully of themselves and the family, she says. "If a wife writes that she is lonely and the children are sick, he can't help but feel burdened. Soon it begins to show up with his troops."

For the sake of the men at the front, Mrs. Marshall urges that communities make special effort to make soldiers' families feel welcome. "Just a phone call offering help in finding shops and schools means everything to a young wife," she says.

The Army, Mrs. Marshall points out, would much prefer that soldiers' wives stay in one place instead of following their husbands all over the country. Critical situations have developed near many camps by the influx of young women who know no one and don't even know to what agencies to apply for help. "Officers' wives try to look after them, but they can't build houses," she says. "These young wives may arrive today and next week their husbands may be ordered overseas."

**Work Lightens Waiting**

Mrs. Marshall recommends that every woman with a husband in the Army go to work at something. "The most difficult word in the English language," she says, "is 'waiting.' There is no panacea for waiting but work.

"Do not," she urges, "sit at home all day and brood. Get right out and go to work."

As an instance of what can be done, Mrs. Marshall described a visit to the American Women's Voluntary Services canteen which feeds 2,000 war workers daily in Washington. "The woman on my right," she recalled, "had a soldier husband in Africa. The woman on my left had one in Iceland. A third said hers was in England and a fourth said hers was stationed in Washington 'but might as well be in England.' These," she said, "were all old Army wives. They have learned by experience that you can't just stay home all day and wait."

Having been married to General Marshall for only 12 years, Mrs. Marshall does not class herself as an "old Army wife," but at the same time feels she has observed quite a bit of the life they live on various inspection trips with the General.

"Their courage," she says, "is always amazing. I have never heard an Army wife complain, even though she may have been dropped from the diplomatic circles of Europe to the Army cots and makeshift furniture of a frontier fort."

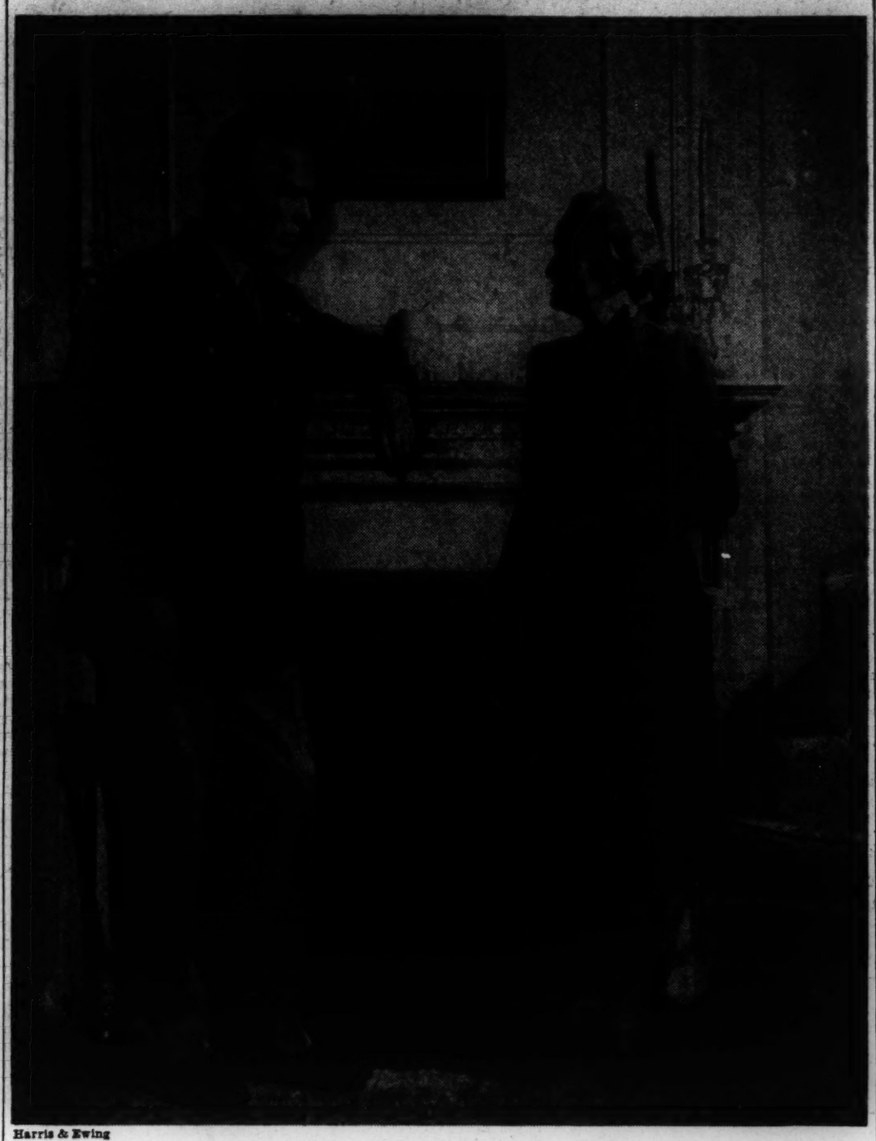
Mrs. Marshall herself has lived six places in 12 years and once moved three times within three months. She moved with the General from Fort Benning, Georgia, to Fort Scriben, California, to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, to Chicago, to Vancouver Barracks and thence to Fort Myer. From the perspective gained from civilian life and as an "adopted daughter" of the Army, she thinks Army wives are "remarkable."

**Lists Previous Residents**

In the hallway of Mrs. Marshall's brick home at Fort Myer is a brass marker listing the names of the Chiefs of Staff who have resided there since 1903.

Among them are Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Malin Craig and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Each, Mrs. Marshall explains, followed the custom of adding something to the house in appreciation for its hospitality. Her special project is the beautifully landscaped garden at the side of the house which is still furnishing roses to the General's table in late October.

Mrs. Marshall is also custodian of the General's museum room which includes the autographed place card and menu of the memorable meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at which the Atantic Charter was born. Mrs. Marshall's favorite of all the historic pictures in the room is one showing American doughboys of World War I singing hymns in a French church just before going into the Meuse-Argonne battle. She keeps a magnifying glass handy to observe the spiritual uplift on the men's faces. "There are no atheists in fox-holes," she repeats.



Harris & Ewing

**Informal photograph taken especially for The Christian Science Monitor. General Marshall takes a few moments for a noonday chat with Mrs. Marshall at their home in Fort Myer, Virginia, where he always has his luncheon, often bringing with him guests for a conference.**

## When a Jackknife Replaced Her Doll, a Hobby Was Begun

By Dorothy Desmond
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"When I was a little girl," Mrs. Loring Schuler was saying, "I threw away my doll because it bored me. But one Christmas, someone gave me a knife and a hatchet, and these I always kept. See, here they are . . ." she picked them up from her work bench.

Mrs. Schuler is a hobby rider of note. In these times when we are all seeking individual outlets of expression, hers is peculiarly attractive. She carves little figures out of wood and then enamels them with coat after coat to give them roundness and a look of pottery. When you first see the figures, you suppose them to be pottery. But pick one up and its weightlessness tells you.

Her husband, one-time editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, and now free lance writer for the Post, Reader's Digest, and others, had (in the days of tires) to make many trips around the country gathering his material. Mrs. Schuler always went with him and finally conceived the idea of passing the time by carving as she went. She has a little tray that fastens in front of her seat, and on which she can put her implements; then a brush with which to brush the whittlings out of the car on the outskirts of town.

"It's rather startling to the inhabitants," she explained, "to arrive in front of a hotel, and step to the ground covered with chips."

**Prefers Balsa Wood**

Balsa wood is one of her favorite materials for it is very soft and easy to work with. It comes from the beaches and often it is so interesting in form that she cannot bear to cut into it, but uses it instead for a bridge or a boat or a tree in flower arrangements. Sometimes she uses Ecuador wood which is harder and obtainable at lumber yards.

Children's books, she said, yield good designs for little figures and animals. When it came to making an authentic set of prehistoric animals, she had to browse in libraries for several weeks. The flat outline drawing had then to be worked into the round. She makes no attempt to carve in one piece, but quite frankly makes heads, bodies, feet, separately and then cements them together. This permits more intricate carving than could otherwise be done. "And," she explained, "then if you don't like a particular head, you can toss it out the window and make another."

**Started Woman's Exchange**

Some years after she threw out her doll, she went to the New York School of Applied Science for Women and took a general art course, specializing in architecture. She recalls pleasurably that Harvey Wiley Corbett was her instructor.

After her marriage, she began to make beaten copper dishes and while living in Haverford, where she had two children in school, she started a Woman's Exchange. Here she found people often wanted queer things that could not be bought, such as puppets. Once a woman wanted a wolf. So Mrs. Schuler obliged by making it herself.

"My chauffeur," she explained, "had been a wood carver and expert cabinet maker with a shop of his own. From him I learned a great deal. Once when we had to cut down an old walnut tree, he made it into a sideboard for us."

Mrs. Schuler is versatile, excelling also at the garden variety of cooking. It's a question whether to be more intrigued by her Christmas puddings or her charming carvings. She makes posters on order for commercial houses, once made a sundial out of stone and beat some copper into a really beautiful mail box.

## Chicago Women Are Building Up A Better Understanding Of Their Sisters in China

By Dorothea Kahn
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

Chicago women are going out of their way to understand Chinese women and their problems today. They are inviting Chinese women and others who have lived in China to talk to their luncheon meetings about the war-time activities of their sisters across the Pacific.

Mrs. Chu Shih-Ming, wife of General Chu, military attache of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, gave a vivid picture of the courageous work of Y. W. C. A. leaders and members in war-time China when she spoke at a luncheon given by the Chicago Y. W. C. A. Oct. 22. Herself one of these leaders, little vivacious Mrs. Chu told in excellent, rapid-fire English of the springing up of Y. W. C. A.'s in the interior of China after evacuation of coastal associations was made necessary.

Her visit here brought Chicago women in touch with a group of local Chinese women organized into a club that few Middle Westerners knew existed. Mrs. B. K. Wong, president of this Chinese Woman's Club, sat at the speakers' table for Mrs. Chu's luncheon, and a number of delegates from this club appeared at the other tables.

Scheduled for Oct. 31 is another meeting which will bring China closer to Chicago. The local branch of the American Association of University Women is going to hear reports on China from native social workers and from Americans who have taught in China during the trying war years.

**Able Interpreter**

Mrs. Chu, whose parents and grandparents were Christians, proved an able interpreter of her country to the Chicagoans. Dressed in quaint Chinese robe, but with her hair done in the fashionable American upswept style, she looked the par of the Wellesley-educated Chinese woman, loyal to her country but possessed of a keen understanding of the United States.

Her story of Y. W. C. A. work in China during the five years of war was one brightened with views of the courage and initiative of Chinese women.

One of the first things the Y. W. C. A. girls did in this war was to offer their services to help the army. At the outbreak of the war, Mrs. Chu explained, soldiers were held in low regard by the people of China. It was generally the lazy and wayward who had chosen military service as a profession. But now it was different. Patriotic youth were enlisting to drive out the invader. Still the people had to be convinced that these were different kinds of soldiers, deserving their support.

A group of young industrial girls in the Y. W. C. A. in 1937 conceived the idea of forming a unit to march ahead of the troops and explain to the people in rural districts what the new soldiers were fighting for. They dressed in simple blue cotton gowns, wore walking shoes, and marched fearlessly as an advance guard for the troops. The soldiers showed the girls the most grateful respect and the people listened to their messages, said Mrs. Chu.

**Service to Soldiers**

The Y. W. C. A. of Hankow supported for two years a group of some 50 girls who in spite of bombings and fire rendered service to soldiers at the front, writing letters for them, teaching them songs, explaining the war situation.

Establishment of co-operative factories to enable women to earn and provide needed goods for China is another activity of the "Y," as reported by Mrs. Chu. At Chungking, the mass education secretary several years ago obtained a small sum of money from American friends to start a shoe co-operative. Some 20 young women, wives of soldiers, were attracted by offers of pay for their services and came to work. Half of the day these young women made cotton shoes; the other half they learned to read and write. After three months, the co-operative became self-supporting.

Another group undertook to make underwear for civilians and was successful. Still another manufactures umbrellas. There are now some 2,400 co-operatives in China making things needed by the people, according to this student of Chinese affairs.

They are greatly needed, she explained. For there are some 50,000,000 refugees in China today. Many of them are no longer fleeing, but settled for the time and eager to work, to produce.

"They are rapidly becoming useful self-supporting citizens, chiefly through the co-operatives," Mrs. Chu said. "In these small co-operatives refugees are trained to use the skills they have to make clothing, food, household equipment and even small munitions, all things so desperately needed in my country today."

What Chinese women most need at present, Mrs. Chu said, is leadership. The Y. W. C. A. has made important contributions, but more women leaders are needed, she said. Very helpful in the present period of trial is the New Life Movement organized by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and its Women's Advisory Committee.

## Take the 'In-Law' Out of Daughter-in-Law

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A recent article on this page, setting forth the privileges and duties of being a mother-in-law, set me to thinking of how careful we daughters-in-law must be to do our share in establishing and maintaining the harmonious relationship that can and should exist between a mother and her son's wife.

The traditional "mother-in-law problem" had always offered a challenge to me, and so, when I became engaged, I determined that I would do everything in my power to make the relations with my fiance's family happy ones. That very determination was good mental training, for although I've had to expend the minimum of effort in this direction, I'm sure that my initial attitude has been a contributory factor to the existing harmony.

**Happy Beginning**

It would have taken a fainter heart than mine to have had any doubts concerning our feeling for one another from the very moment that my new mother and I first met. Or, perhaps I should say, from a few moments before we met. As we approached my fiance's home my heart was behaving queerly, I admit. But the moment we rang the bell I felt reassured, for the most wonderful confusion ensued inside. Dogs barked wildly, a deep male voice called for a screw-driver, and above all this delightful bedlam a lovely voice was urging: "David, please get that door open. It's Jane and Charles! Oh, hurry, hurry!"

Later we learned that the handle had come off the front door a few minutes before, and how grateful I'll always be for that minor accident, for through the closed door I heard genuine welcome in her voice and I learned to love my husband's mother. That welcome was verified the moment Charles' youngest brother succeeded in opening the door, for her arms encircled us both, and the kiss she gave me was as warm as that bestowed on her eldest son.

To say that it was a propitious start would be a great understatement. But to say that this lovely beginning has been maintained for a couple of years without even a ruffle on the surface, is a fact for which I'm very grateful. On that first visit I took care to learn just a few of the things that Mother likes. For one thing, she loves to hear the details of our daily life, and I make sure that our letters "home" are filled with the little things that so delight her. Sometimes our guests are old college friends of my husband's, whom Mother has entertained. How she loves hearing what we served Bob or Seng; and they never fail to ask for her, a fact which we are careful to store away and to include in our next letter. Asking her advice in culinary matters has proved to be not only pleasant for her, but a wonderful help to me.

**Things Worth Remembering**

Rather than think that her ways are old-fashioned and out-of-date, I find much food for thought in realizing that she has successfully maintained an outstandingly happy marriage, a charming home, and raised three grand sons. It stands to reason that anyone who can accomplish all this is going to be a help and not a hindrance to a bride. And even if one's mother-in-law doesn't have such a spectacularly successful record as mine, it would take only a little effort and a little extra love to find something about her that one could praise and emulate. It's an effort that every bride will find pays wonderful dividends in harmony, as well as, shall we say, "practical" dividends in the knowledge of homemaking.

Some might say that the two hundred-odd miles which stretch between our home and Mother's and Daddy's add to the general happiness. That such is not the case, I can honestly say. For although our own home is complete—our bit of heaven on earth—we always talk of visits to my husband's former home as "going home."

In short, perhaps the greatest duty of the bride in regard to her husband's parents is to cast out the sometimes humorous but often cruel mental picture that goes with the word "in-laws." When we can call our husband's parents "Mother" and "Dad" with real love in our hearts, we have taken a big stride on the road to mutual understanding.

Pride, sensitiveness, and a sense of being an outsider in the family all add up to unhappiness and friction. Let's be willing to take the first step, and, even though we receive scant encouragement at the outset, it will be a rare mother indeed who will not find her son's choice of a wife pleasing, when she discovers that the newcomer really wants to contribute to, not rob her of, a measure of her happiness. This can be done without any great sacrifice on the part of a young wife; indeed, almost any man is immensely grateful when his wife strives to contribute something to the peace and happiness of family relationships.

So let's take the "in-law" out of "mother-in-law," and look upon the woman who did such a fine job of raising her son that you wanted to marry him, as "Mother," too. Most of us will find that when our own mental attitude has been corrected, a "mother-in-law" is really a mother who is only too happy to add a daughter to the family circle.

K. R.

## Canadian Wives Help in War on Rising Prices

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, D. C.

Canadian housewives are not only guarding price ceilings through their "blue book" system but have also declared war against overbuying and hoarding, Mrs. Irene Spry, member of Canada's War Prices and Control Board, reported during a visit to Washington last week.

Through the WRACs (Women's Regional Advisory Committees) hundreds of separate women's organizations, formed for widely different purposes, "are now working together for the first time, their activities meshed in a drive to achieve a common national purpose," Mrs. Spry said.

A former instructor in economic theory and Canadian economic history at the University of Toronto, and the mother of a three-year-old son, Robin, Mrs. Spry came to Washington to inform members of the Women's National Press Club how Canada is using its housewives to aid in keeping the country on an even economic keel. Born in South Africa, and educated at the London School of Economics and Bryn Mawr College, Mrs. Spry is the wife of Graham Spry, who served on the staff of the Cripps Mission to India.

**Housewives Must Conserve**

Mrs. Spry told newspaperwomen during her Washington stay that "it is of little use to plan for greater efficiency in industry and trade if the gain is lost through household waste. To housewives," she declared, "belongs the ultimate responsibility of conserving our resources, of making the least quantity of manpower, of electric power, of fuel, of materials, of plant, machinery and buildings, stretch as far as possible in meeting minimum civilian needs."

Without reference to the OPA's delay in organizing housewives as price policemen in the United States, Mrs. Spry described how over 300,000 Canadian housewives are keeping price records in little blue books distributed by the government.

Rather than making women a nuisance to storekeepers, the blue books, she said, "are a protection to the great mass of honest retailers. They cut down irresponsible charges of law-breaking and rumor-mongering. If a blue book-keeper notices an increase in price she asks the retailer about it. There may be a legitimate explanation. The housewife, instructed through her WRAC, is able to judge pretty well whether an explanation is sound. If it is not she takes the matter to the WRAC and thence it goes to the enforcement administration."

**Can't Hoard Room, Either**

The WRACs' campaign against hoarding is less definite, consisting chiefly of educating public opinion, Mrs. Spry said.

Hoarding houseroom is considered as bad as any other type of hoarding. For that reason the WRACs have been asked to cooperate with other volunteer groups in a recently announced plan for registering all Canadian living accommodations now in active use. At the outset, registration will be on a voluntary basis except in three regions of especially acute war congestion where compulsory registration is to be tried as an experiment.

Evidence that women, who do 85 per cent of the buying in Canada, as in the United States, have been of considerable help in checking price ceiling compliance is seen in the fact that Canadian cost of living has risen only a little over one per cent in 10 months.

"A few price adjustments have been necessary but they have been held to a minimum," Mrs. Spry reported. Chief adjustments causing higher prices to the consumer have been on perishable fruits and vegetables, on tea and on beef.

WRACs have also helped the War Prices and Control Board with its rationing program. Just 13 telephone calls from the consumer branch to the WRACs set in motion machinery through which 80,000 women volunteers were provided to help in issuing ration cards to the nation.

Canadians, Mrs. Spry reported, must now have ration cards to buy gasoline, sugar, coffee and tea. Possibility of meat rationing has been officially announced, as in the United States.

**Women Must Carry On**

"It is the women who must undertake a great part of the responsibility for carrying on despite the coming wartime 'austerities,'" Mrs. Spry declared.

"It is they who must keep their families going cheerfully and efficiently at a probably drastically reduced standard of living. It is they whose enthusiasm, and ingenuity must maintain morale despite the progressively drastic deprivations of the future."

## A Trick to Try When Making Gravy

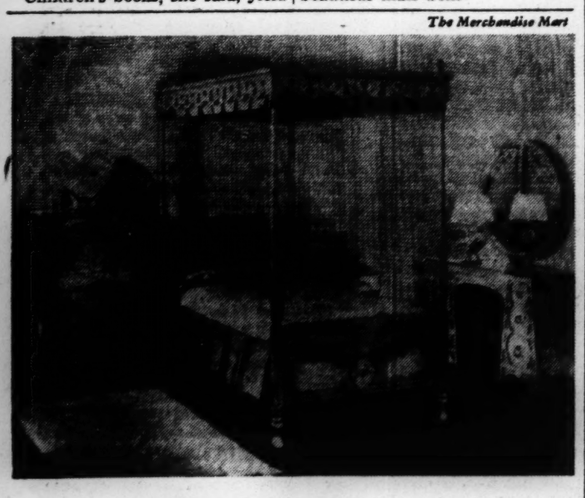
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Who doesn't like rich brown gravy to flavor potatoes and rice at the dinner table? And what cook doesn't have difficulty in making plenty of gravy from steak and chops and chicken broiled in the oven? So here is one trick that will help you serve abundant tasty gravy to go with broiled meats.

When cooking steak or chops, slice an onion in thick pieces to put in the dripping pan under the meat. If the onion is cut too thin, it will burn and ruin the gravy. Just before the meat is done, slowly brown a tablespoon of flour in a heavy iron skillet. Then stir into the flour the onion and all the juices that have dripped from the meat. Blend carefully without burning and add enough water to make gravy of the desired thickness. Season to taste and serve at once.

For broiled chicken, omit the onion and substitute the giblets that have been cut into small pieces.

*The Merchandise Mart*



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# The Home Forum



## Keep on Sawing

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE WRITER once needed a branch removed from a large pepper tree. Although no strong masculine arm was available, she never thought of performing this task herself. One day she happened upon some professional tree-trimmers, working on the city streets. She hesitated momentarily, with the tentative purpose of asking whom she could hire. While she stood, the young man helper slowly raised his saw, pushed it firmly against the wood, then, somewhat nonchalantly, worked his arm back and forth, back and forth.

"Well!" ejaculated the watcher. "All he does is keep on sawing, once the saw bites. I can do that!"

She returned home, donned working garments, hunted up the saw, and proceeded as the young workman had done. After some moments, the instrument moved smoothly, persistence won. The offending branch lay on the ground, with the stump clean cut. She eyed her work with satisfaction.

* * *

In all forms of activity, what wonders have been wrought by interested perseverance; by adhering to some fresh, inspirational thought! Many people think of Christian Science as something modern or mysterious, yet those who turn to it at a critical hour, and steadfastly use its truths, prove it to be the same religion brought to the world ages ago by Christ Jesus. Though the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, holds some startling revelations, he who tackles the job of regulating and controlling his thoughts according to spiritual actuality finds health, prosperity, and a fascinating, useful life.

Why not? If old methods are unsatisfactory, why not pursue a more vital type of thinking? We are progressive in other lines. One who accepts the Science of Life, applies his acquired dominion in all his activities. He joyously pays small attention to opposition. He learns to push on. **"If the reader of this book observes a great stir throughout his whole system, and certain moral and physical symptoms seem aggravated, these indications are favorable. Continue to read, and the book will become the physician, allaying the tremor which Truth often brings to error when destroying it."** So states Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 422).

* * *

What a wealth of encouraging reassurance is in these statements! One who continues to read, will simultaneously continue to think about his status as spiritual man, and govern his life according to this knowledge. He learns to run without weariness, walk without fainting, to hold the higher position gained day by day. He rejects discouragement. He refuses to live a whole lifetime at once. He takes each moment as though it spelled eternity. As, indeed, it does. All we know of time is this present instant. Time is made up of one "now" after another. Last week was now when we were there. Next week will be now when we get to it. We might say that all the time between last week and next week is just one "now" after another! To exercise dominion in this present hour, without regret for yesterday, or worry over tomorrow, is efficiency and authority.

Every man has more than once made a good start. It is customary to make good resolutions. We deeply desire to be better citizens, better neighbors, better men. We do not so often need starting power. What most of us crave above all else is staying power—to keep on sawing in spite of the sawdust, the creak or stubbornness of the saw, the shriek of unused muscles, or the monotony of effort. Fortunately a sense of conscience can accompany any job, even that of reading a book, or applying a religion. A sensible man refuses to lower his standard of effort; lesser affairs are sacrificed in favor of provable ideals.

* * *

One character, mentioned only three times in the Bible, lacked persistence in good. His name is Demas. Paul names him in a letter to Philemon: **"Demas, Lucas, my fellowlabourers."** At this first mention Paul must have rejoiced in the promised mental support during his Roman imprisonment. Again, in his letter to the Colossians: "Luke, the beloved physician, and Demas." This Demas seems to be an afterthought. Last, we read in II Timothy: **"Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world."** In brief, what a poignant story of a man who made an excellent start, but faltered weakly at the finish!—Demas, my fellow worker; Demas; Demas forsook me.

Paul's history is a gratifying contrast. How splendidly he followed his own advice: **"Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not"** (Galatians 6:9). His change in character was radical; he practiced his teachings; he transformed himself by renewing his mind; he taught that man is "the temple of the living God," the son of God, the heir of God, and joint heir with Christ. Although the Roman Empire was the greatest the world had ever known, the power of Nero tremendous at the moment, yet faith in God glorified Paul's ministry and perpetuated it through the ages. Demas was influenced by material wealth and importance.

Every man may be a Paul, and not a Demas. No one needs to fail. Let us "continue to read;" let us persist in well-doing, with the solid conviction that we build for eternity. Let us press on with interested persistence. Let us maintain: I am the child of God, perfect, capable, discerning, serene. I am in the presence and place of omnipotence.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria & Albert Museum, London

"BOAT-BUILDING, FLATFORD": *A Painting by John Constable*

SUFFOLK, like all the East Anglian counties, is flat, well wooded, and with pleasant rivers. It was in this country of vast skies, sunny meadows and homely villages that John Constable was born at East Bergholt in June, 1776, the son of a prosperous miller.

Describing the scenes of his boyhood, Constable declares that it was the pastoral beauty of his home that made him a painter. But it was rather the fact that Constable was born a painter that gave him his peculiar awareness of and love for the beauty of his countryside.

While there was no hostility to art in the Constable family, there was also no understanding of it. But in a cottage close to the Constable home lived John Dunthorne, a plumber and glazier whose passion was painting from nature. In Dunthorne, Constable found a lasting friend and ideal companion, and the man and boy spent much time together wandering about the meadows and painting in the open air.

It was natural in those days that a man should wish his son to follow in his father's footsteps and for some time John was employed in his father's mills. This close acquaintance with mills, so evident in his pictures, gave Constable an intimate knowledge of their machinery; and, as a miller, he could not be indifferent to the winds and the behavior and appearance of clouds which forecast the weather. Writing to C. R. Leslie (Constable's friend and biographer), Mr. George Field—who knew the painter intimately—writes this of Constable's feeling for nature:

"He knew the *language* of a windmill, and by its expressions could tell you of the winds, and of the skies. . . . To this attachment to nature and averseness to factitious studies, he probably owed the originality of thought, expression, and manners by which he was distinguished."

When he was nineteen, Constable persuaded his father to allow him to go to London where, however, he did not make a conspicuous start in painting. A year or two later he writes, again from London, to Dunthorne of his deep conviction of the truth of Reynolds' dictum that "there is no easy way of becoming a good painter."

"For the last two years," Constable writes with candor, "I have been running after pictures, and seeking the truth at second hand. I have not endeavoured to represent nature with the same elevation of mind with which I set out, but have rather tried to make my performance look like the work of other men. I am come to a determination to make no idle visits this summer, nor to give up my time to commonplace people. I shall return to Bergholt, where I shall endeavour to get a pure and unaffected manner of representing the scenes that may employ me. . . . Fashion always had, and will have, its day; but truth in all things only will last, and can only have just claims on posterity."

Constable had set his face in the direction from which he never turned back.

Writing in the autumn of 1814 to the lady who became his wife, Constable mentions the landscapes on which he had been engaged, one of which was "Boat-Building," and says modestly, "I believe I have made some landscapes that are better than usual, at least that is the opinion of all here." And in his Memoirs of the Life of Constable, Leslie thus describes the canvas:

"In the midst of a meadow at Flatford, a barge is seen on the stocks, while just beyond it the river Stour glitters in the still sunshine of a hot summer's day . . . such is its atmospheric truth, that the tremulous vibration of the heated air near the ground seems visible."

It says little for the discrimination of the art patrons of the period that this painting, which, happily, is now in the national collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, failed to find a purchaser in the artist's lifetime.

## First Settled by Oxen

IT WAS as though Mother Earth had known, back when she first donned her apparel of luxurious green, that in the year 1753 there would come slowly through the woods of the Province of Newhampshier eight tired men walking beside their oxen and looking for a place to rest and make camp. . . .

Through the branches, when they reached the pitch of the hill, the eight men saw the shining camp ground and made haste to accept its welcome. . . .

For those eight who arrived in 1753, the summer was a short one devoted largely to cutting trees for their log cabin and harvesting the hay which nature had provided for them, and building it into a stack of great proportions which should be able to withstand wind and weather and stand firmly through the long winter ahead, for, as was the byword of later times, "the year here is nine months of winter and three months of late in the fall." When the early September moon rose with the first frost in tow, supplies were stored against a freeze and plans made for the hard months of shut-in winter which were bound to follow. Then silently but brilliantly week followed week and the cold days shut down, dusks falling early and, there by the brookside in the valley, the dawns coming late. Slowly it became apparent that supplies would not last until spring came again and before the drifts had grown too high the eight men packed their luggage and made ready to follow back to civilization the blazes which they had cut on the trees upon coming in. Already it was too late to drive the oxen out and so these docile beasts were left with a strong shelter of logs against blizzards, their pantry the towering haystack, and their well, the newly named Camp Brook. All alone in the forest this heavy-coated pair weathered the strange stillnesses of the deep cold and the more living silences of the warmer days, using their strong muzzles to crack the ice and sleet which all too often sheeted their pantry's sides. When the spring came some of the "eight" were back at the camp, but not to remain. There they found the faithful oxen grown lean and bony but still able to gnaw at what was left of the haystack. When the yoke and bows had been placed upon the furry necks and the last wooden key slipped into place, men and beasts made their way out of the valley of the new Camp Brook to the vigorous shouting of "gee" and "haw." . . .

Many other settlements were attempted and failed throughout New England, but perhaps no other was settled by oxen rather than by men, for only he who "wintered it" might bear the name of first-settler, and while the men went home, the four-footed critters stood by.—From "New Hampshire Borns a Town," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON. (New York: Dutton.)

## The Old Buffer

FRED GALE was his name, but he used to sign most of what he wrote "The Old Buffer." It was a term of affectionate self-criticism, for he knew as well as anybody that he was temperamentally an old Tory; there were no days, in his opinion, like the old days; he was fond of old customs, of old houses, of old friends, and especially of old cricketers; he was, I suppose, as reactionary as Newton's second (or was it his third?) law of thermodynamics.

* * *

He was born more than a hundred years ago in a pretty country vicarage in Kent, where, when he was a little boy, it always seems to have been sunshine in late summer, with a bee banging furiously against the windowpane, as if its honey had gone to its head, and it were knocking at the wrong house. He went to Winchester, and was once allowed to play against Eton at Lord's; not because he was a particularly good player, but because he was so tremendously keen. He remained keen all his life, and would, for the next forty or fifty years, every time there was a good game at the Oval, slip away from his Parliamentary legal chambers in Westminster, to raise a special cheer for Jupp or Daft. But then he became very poor, and I don't know what would have happened to him, if the Duke of Rutland had not had compassion on him, and given him a nomination to the Charterhouse charity, where, early in the reign of Edward VII, he ended his days as contentedly as Thackeray says Colonel Newcome did.

It was not a very eminent, and certainly not a very successful, career; though now and again, personally or by proxy, he came into contact with the great and powerful. He once talked, for example, with an ancient rustic who had played in the only cricket match that Nelson ever watched. It was a few months before the battle of Trafalgar, and Nelson, from his comments, would seem never to have seen a game of cricket before. But he watched the players intently as they struck the ball lustily, or ran after it as it sped across the grass; and, when it was all over, he said it was just like a battle, except that there was no noise or smoke; a very sensible remark, throwing a great light upon the speed with which battles were fought in Lord Nelson's day. For it is unlikely that Lord Gort would look on a caterpillar meandering across the garden path, and observe that it reminded him of the German Panzers.

* * *

Yet it is not for anecdotes of the great that one reads Fred Gale; if, that is, one reads him at all, which is distinctly doubtful. For his books are out of print, and few libraries possess them. I have searched all the bookshops in London that I know, looking for a copy of his slim work on "Echoes from Old Cricket Fields," and failed to find it. Not until I extended my inquiries to Birmingham did I happily run it to earth. I suppose that even when his books came out they had no great sale, for mostly they are concerned with cricket, and people whose knowledge of cricket is no greater than Nelson's would be inclined to boycott him on the insufficient ground that they are not interested in what he writes about.

* * *

Not, of course, that Gale wrote as well as Shakespeare. But that is no dispraise of him. You could say the same of pretty well anyone that ever took a pen in his hand. But in his chatty, easy way he could paint a conversation piece that defies all the envy of obliterating time. Out of his pages they come, the players of a hundred years ago, chattering and gossiping, ready for the fray. "Those two tall men are Alfred Mynn and Wenman, and the short man who has already begun to chaff Lillywhite is Mr. Felix. Fuller Pilch and Joseph Guy of Nottingham, who are rivals for the honour of being the best batsmen in England, are walking side by side; and you can tell Pilch by his hands being crossed behind his back and a slight stoop in his gait. The man with a bit of straw in his mouth, who is criticising the wicket and suggesting 'a little more roller,' is Tom Adams, one of the finest long fields ever seen; and the good-looking fellow with black ringlets is Hawkins, the barber, the celebrated Sussex point; and Mr. Charles Taylor—the only man who would run in and drive Alfred Mynn's bowling—is easily recognisable by his tall white hat, in which he always played."

* * *

Like many big men, Alfred Mynn had a kindly heart. When he was playing the Yorkshire professional, Dearman, in a single-wicket match in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, he scored 123 runs, and, out of sheer goodfellowship, gave Dearman a few easy hits, which Dearman managed beautifully. "But," says Gale, "when it got near six o'clock, shouts of 'Time's short, Alfred, finish him off,' were heard from the throats of lusty Kentish yeomen, and I have a vision in my mind of a middle stump flying up in the air and spinning like a wheel, and perhaps if anyone will go and look for it on the Town Malling ground, it will be found spinning still."

I have never been to the Town Malling ground. But one day I shall do so, when Kent again is thrown open to the world, and I shall see that stump still spinning, thanks to the Old Buffer.

HAROLD HOBSON

## *Law*

In space
The stars on liquid point
Ellipse.
Supreme the law that guides
All silent, unmarred grace.
In endless ways
The unfathomed universe
Obeys.
The law of God, if we would only know,
Shall guide us, too, wherever we may go.

NANCY LORING

## *Autumn Leaves*

Making an arch above the road
The giant elm trees stand,
Dropping down their golden leaves
To lie upon the land.

Heaps of copper, red, and gold
Are burned beneath the oak;
And the autumnal wind blows
The fragrant smell of smoke.

Elms and oaks shed their leaves
That fall with a rustling sound,
While copper and gold make a sea
Of autumn on the ground.

M. G.

## Mr. Pepys Goes To the Play

WHEN IN 1660 theatres threw open their doors again, only four of the old-style public playhouses were still in existence. Two, the Curtain and the Fortune, were in the last stages of decay and were soon pulled down. A third, the Hope, was refurbished for animal baiting but not, as in days gone by, for plays as well. Only the Red Bull was serviceable, but after three years it too was abandoned by its company in favor of a new home. In the new theatres which sprang up (all of which were roofed and had auditoriums with the private-seating plan), if much was changed, much remained the same. The musicians, for example, found themselves placed in a loft high above the stage, a loft constructed over the proscenium arch and level with the third spectator-galleries. In most of the new theaters the loft continued there until different styles of entertainment required the transfer of the musicians to a section of the pit between the audience and the apron. The first theater to experiment with the new location was the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, which Pepys visited on May 8, 1663. Let me close this section by quoting his comparison of the old and the new:

"Thence to my brother's, and there took up my wife and Ashwell to the Theatre Royall, being the second day of its being opened. The house is made with extraordinary good contrivance, and yet hath some faults, as the narrowness of the passages in and out of the pitt, and the distance from the stage to the boxes, which I am confident cannot hear; but for all other things it is well, only, above all, the musique being below, and most of it sounding under the very stage, there is no hearing of the bases at all, nor well of the trebles, which sure must be mended."—From "The Globe Playhouse," by JOHN CRANFORD ADAMS. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

## Benjamin Franklin Shapes His Style

THE JOB FRANKLIN HAD in 1722 made it seem unlikely that he would find time to write at all. Apprenticed to his brother James, who was the publisher of a newspaper called the *New England Courant*, the sixteen-year-old boy had enough chores to do, it would seem, to keep him hustling. . . . Somehow, though, the boy did snatch time for writing. He himself has told how he secretly scribbled out his first piece in a disguised hand, how he sneaked it under the printing-house door in the dark of night, and then how he stood at his printing case the next morning and greedily listened to his brother and the other contributors to the paper as they praised it:

For two reasons, the chances that this "Dogood Paper" and others which followed it (as others did) would be home-spun humor might seem to be rather small. Franklin at the time was enthusiastic about a number of the more genteel literary men then admired—so enthusiastic that each day he skimped his food at lunch time to snatch a few minutes for dipping into their pages. . . . The same Cotton Mather who had such a good opinion of jeweled prose was one of his favorites. So were several authors—coffee-house Addison and Steele, for example—whom Mather thought informal, but who actually were far more formal, as a rule, than most moderns. These last two authors the boy complimented by copying, shutting his book now and then and trying to come up to their standard in his rephrasing of their ideas. Moreover, he was at an age in life when imitation came naturally.

As would be expected, his first attempts did have many echoes of the writings he had been enjoying—especially of the genteel *Spectator* papers, which Addison and Steele had put out in England. From this British series he took the idea of playing a part when he wrote, using the first person but making the "I" in the papers a kind of person very different from young Ben Franklin. . . . Both the Boston of the day in which the papers were written and the kind of articles published in the paper for which he wrote them helped to shape his style.—From "Horse Sense in American Humor," by WALTER BLAIR. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.)


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Tuesday, October 27, 1942


# Intimate Message: Washington

*The 'Low-Down' on a Trans-Atlantic Flight* ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

What is a trans-Atlantic plane journey like anyway? I am asked.

Well it begins with a taxi ride to an undisclosed station in London where you utter mysterious passwords and show precious credentials and are hurried through the twilight structure to a special train. It rattles off into the darkness through the rain with all the heavy curtains drawn like the beginning of a novel.

Then there is an extraordinarily crowded hotel in a city whose name must be omitted in one of the worst blitzed areas of Britain, and three passengers are put in one bedroom intended to hold two and rise again at 5 next morning, excited over the adventure of the day.

A bus takes the passengers to the airport where, by now, the fickle British sun is alternately shining and disappearing, and here you go through customs, censorship, immigration and passport inspection, and all the documents, passes, ration cards and similar necessary equipment in a collectivized war state are taken from you, and you feel naked as an oyster on the half shell.

As for the first leg of the trip, you leave in an airplane every window of which is "blacked-out," so you don't see anything more than you did in the curtained train the night before. Ultimately there is a bump and you are in Eire.

**Examined and Re-examined**

After that you are examined again. You will find in the course of the rest of the passage that you will be examined and re-examined, along with your documents and baggage at each point of debarkation, and furthermore that half an hour before any stop, and half an hour after any departure, the curtains will be heavily drawn so as to prevent you from looking down and spotting military secrets. Personally, I wouldn't know a military secret if I saw one.

I don't know much about Eire from my limited stop there, except that, (1) you can buy unrationed candy there, which is stringently controlled in Britain; and (2) that there is a critical fuel shortage, so that we even watched them getting the steam up for a wayside cement mixer with a peat fire. The country is just as emerald green and lovely as ever. With these brief observations, a few hours later we are all peering down from 1,000 feet watching the white foam beating against the disappearing Irish cliffs, and the last of the Old World.

The mood on our plane is immensely different from the in-coming flight. There is a suppressed air of excitement and hilarity as of boys released at the lunch hour. My friend the lean British civil servant looks at the dinner spread on the little aluminum service table that night and says, "My word, olives!" I don't know why that simple exclamation sticks in my memory. He hasn't seen an olive in three years. But it might be a hundred other matters.

The plane isn't crowded and we can stretch out and sleep recumbent on the long westward-flying night over the Atlantic. We are flying away from the pursuing sunrise at 150 miles an hour, in the teeth of headwinds so that at 8 o'clock next morning by London time the clouds are still lilac and purple with only a touch of pink in the east. Sometime in the night we climbed 8,000 feet and radioed to the other Clipper the state of the weather up here so that she climbed, too. We are 45 minutes of flying time apart.

**Oranges Again on Menu**

Time is always hard to keep track of on an Atlantic hop, it is always leaping up at you going east, or holding back sluggishly, as on the western trip. Thus, whatever my watch says about midmorning by London time the sun is only just appearing in that lonely Atlantic waste when we see the iceberg, far below. We all crowd to the windows to see that little dangerous dot of white below us in the northern sea lane.

The next excitement is not the landing in the New World at a (censored) airport in a (censored) part of Canada, but the fact that in the little frontier boarding-house-hotel window there are real oranges.

Oranges . . . dear me, why is it that with all the sacrifice and hardship and 60-hour work-weeks we have left behind us in Britain it is in simple matters like this that we grasp the real difference between the two worlds? Oranges—! We look at each other in pride and happiness as though we had done something particularly clever ourselves, and the American passengers nod knowingly to the dumbfounded British of further marvels to come, once the American nation really gets going.

After that our course changes over the scarred top of the frozen north and then we are at sea again, winging south down America's coastline. There is one magnificent view of all Cape Cod, stretched out like a map from 10,000 feet, and then the steward goes through the plane for the last time, pulling down all the curtains. We never see our landing port at all.

What with all the censorship I feel I must not mention where this city is located, but the first person who speaks to me on the motorboat that takes our starry-eyed passengers ashore from our big four-motored winged ark, says, "Thoity-thoid" and the subway fare is a nickel. I take a train down to Washington from the Penn—(pardon me, I almost forgot!) from the undisclosed station, and fill my pockets with candy bars, each one of which represents a week's British sweets ration.

# The Country Speaks: Arizona

*Cotton Picking No Picnic* ..... *By Ernest Douglas*

Cotton picking is two-handed work. There's a trick to it—an art, if you please. To gather any amount of lint requires not only a patriotic spirit, but also muscle, skill, and determination. And a cotton field is no place for a picnic.

Thousands of Arizonans have learned these facts, with some surprise, in the last few weeks. Heretofore, most of them paid little attention to the pickers who swarmed through the State's southern valleys every fall. The pickers were migrants from "back Texas way," or else Mexicans. They were poorly paid for their labor and the general public thought—if it thought at all—that picking was simple work just anybody could do.

This fall the pickers have not swarmed. They are in defense work, or else have found plenty of farm work at home without wearing out tires and burning gasoline.

So the growers of 277,000 acres of cotton in Arizona found themselves with not 20 per cent of the harvest help they needed. They appealed to city folks to help them out—to spend Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and any other leisure time in the fields. Schools were asked to excuse pupils for picking on one or two days a week, and many did so.

Told that Arizona long-staple cotton has been designated as a "critical war material" needed for parachutes and other military equipment, urban dwellers responded nobly. Victory Labor Volunteer Groups were organized at Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Safford, and elsewhere. Transportation was provided for those without cars. To stimulate interest, contests were arranged between employees of large business concerns and government offices, between Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, and so on.

But mere willingness does not make a cotton picker. The great majority went out only once or twice, picked less than 100 pounds of seed cotton and seed cotton is less than one third lint.

It was soon realized that it takes at least several days of practice to get anywhere as a cotton picker. First of all, one must learn to use both hands, and use them rapidly, while dragging the cotton sack by a strap over the shoulder. If one merely takes a careless hold of the lint projecting farthest from the boll, he gets only a part of it at the first pull. The index finger, middle finger, and thumb must take a firm grasp; then a quick turn of the wrist brings out all the cotton in that boll.

Endless time can be wasted by stuffing each boll's lint in the sack as soon as picked. The expert works the lint back in the palm and waits until he has a handful.

Greatest complaint from farmers was that volunteers "jumped all around over the field." They would not finish a row, but crossed over to any spot where the cotton looked more plentiful. Many plants were destroyed as sacks were dragged across rows. It is tedious and costly to finish the picking of a field that has been "all spotted up" this way.

Although disappointed in results, growers are appreciative of the good intentions of their city friends.

# To Change the Subject:

*We Know All About Cookies for Rookies* ..... *By Alice Myers*

Sydney and I interviewed 55 servicemen the other Sunday afternoon. Now we consider ourselves authorities on what kinds of cookies are guranteed to tickle Army and Navy palates.

Sydney, as some of you remember, is my bicycle. Since you last heard from us, he has acquired a shiny green and white license plate, of which he is disgustingly proud, and we have had many adventures together. But our adventure in quest of cookies for rookies statistics tops them all.

It happened this way. I was desperate—for something to say. For I was scheduled to speak at a Cookies for Rookies rally the following Tuesday. Only three minutes, to be sure, but I knew practically nothing about cookies and a great deal less about rookies.

Sydney came to my rescue, however. He was trying to get me out anyway, for it was a gorgeous afternoon, warm and sunny and the leaves turning a crisp golden color—like the cookies I had just made to take to the rally. (Two dozen cookies were the admission fee, even if you were contributing a speech!) Sydney suggested we go out and get some firsthand information and have a little ride into the bargain.

We bagged our first quarry only a block from the house. It was two handsome lads in khaki crossing the street with their equally attractive girl friends. Decorously we drew up to the curb and waited for them to approach. Somewhat timidly we inquired what kind of cookies they liked best and where they came from—the boys, not the cookies. They were from California.

**Army "Strong" for Chocolate Kinds**

While I wrote down their answers in my notebook, with my best reportorial flourish, Sydney held out the box of cookies for them to help themselves. I forgot to mention the cookies. My ticket to the rally! It was Sydney's idea to take them along. He wanted something to offer the boys while I did the interviewing.

As the afternoon grew older, we waxed bolder, and by the time we had worked our way down Commonwealth Avenue past the Hotel Somerset, which is now a barracks for Navy men studying to be machinists mates, we were quite enjoying ourselves. In fact, before we reached Dartmouth Street, we began skipping men, we had become so impatient to reach the Public Garden—Boston's happy hunting ground for uniforms.

Once inside the fence (we still think it should be taken down for scrap), we really had a picnic. Soldiers and sailors, with girls and without, on benches and off, we ran them all down with the greatest of glee. The more astonished they, the more delighted we.

We talked to men from 20 states and the District of Columbia. No doubt you can guess what ranks first on our tabulated list of their preferences. Chocolate! From California to Maine, they like chocolate cookies. The favorite variety is Toll House, and brownies come next, but, to quote our sailor friend from D. of C., "anything will do so long as it has chocolate."

**Navy Likes Variety in Its Cookies**

There seemed to be a whole Army from Texas in town that day. Out of the 55 men we accosted, 15 were from the Bluebonnet State. Texas may be the Lone Star State to some of you, but for Sydney and me, after this, it will always be the Oatmeal Cookie State. Yes, believe it or not, and will you tell us why, 10 of those 15 Texans named oatmeal as their favorite cookie. Without a second's hesitation, too, and we didn't talk to them all together either. Two of the other Texans preferred pecan icebox cookies, as did a couple of fellows from Baltimore.

Sydney and I had to smile to ourselves over the icebox cookie fans. During the course of the afternoon several boys, munching on our samples, commented, "Mmmm, not bad, but what I like best is icebox cookies." Ours were peanut penuchi icebox cookies!

Molasses, date, peanut butter, fig, and coconut were some of the other favorites. The Army seems to have a more stereotyped taste than the Navy. It went for chocolate almost to a man—except for the Texans. The Navy, on the other hand, apparently likes the spice of variety.

But cookies is cookies to the rookies. They like them all. The bigger the better. And they like them chewy. However, they ate our rather dry ones with considerable relish, so we don't think you need to worry on that score. Just keep making them. If you don't know any individual men to send them to, donate them to some one of the servicemen's centers in your community. Which reminds me, I signed a pledge at that rally (it was put on by the Advertising Club women of Boston and they got more than 1,000 boxes of cookies as "tickets") to make a batch a week. I'd better get along out to the kitchen.

# Hu Shih: Philosopher-Statesman Extraordinary

*'The World We Want' Series*

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*Few ambassadors have earned the distinction of Hu Shih. In an era of the people's war, he has interpreted one common people to another. Thanks to him, the West knows the common man and the character of China as never before.*

*His work was above protocol, beyond diplomacy. It was in the realm of that reconciliation of peoples which alone, in this age, can win a war and lay the foundations of peace.*

*The story of Dr. Hu's career is related today as preface to his article on Asia and a Universal World Order, tomorrow.*

**By Ruth Cranston**
Organizer of This Series

When I was nine years old, I was stood up with my family against the wall of the Temple of Heaven in Peiping—a great structure that runs along half the city—and stoned by a mob of howling Chinese determined to free their country from the pernicious influence of all "foreign devils." They belonged to a revolutionary society called Boxers. It was the beginning of the Boxer uprising.

Our family escaped—thanks to another group of Westerners coming along the wall who distracted the mob's attention and who did not fare so well.

The Boxer war lasted two years. At the end of it, a Boxer Indemnity Fund turned over by China to the United States to compensate for loss of American life and property—was very wisely used to pay for the education of Chinese students in America and bring about better relations between the two countries.

Hu Shih was one of those students. What more brilliant example of the happy blending of two great civilizations than China's ex-Ambassador to the United States?

Dr. Hu Shih was born in the province of Anweih. He lost his father—a local government official—when he was four, but not before he had taught the clever little boy 800 characters of the classical Chinese language. His mother, though she could not read nor write herself, was determined that her child should become a scholar. She sent him to Shanghai when he was 13 to study the "new learning," paying his teacher three times the usual fee so that the classics he memorized were explained to him. Ordinarily, children were taught by rote. I remember in Peiping you could hear a school long before you saw it—the chorus of small voices repeating the classics in lusty sing-song.

The boy worked hard. He was tremendously impressed with the new learning of the Western world and read all the books of the West he could lay his hands upon. He joined with other restless young Chinese students in Shanghai in impatience over the antiquated customs of their country—longing to break away from the hidebound conservatism of the ancients, broaden out and take their place in the modern world.

His family met with misfortune and he had to stop his studies for a while, and teach English to support himself and his mother. Finally, after a series of difficulties, he went to Peiping and took the examinations for one of the university scholarships under the Indemnity Fund, passed, and sailed for San Francisco the year he was 18.

He studied in America for seven years, first at Cornell where he entered in 1910, later at Columbia where he was profoundly influenced by John Dewey's philosophy and teachings. While still a student at Cornell, he started the language controversy that was to make him famous and led to his being named the "Chaucer" and the "Dante" of his country, and "the father of a new Chinese culture."

For centuries, Chinese writing had been a picture language which practically no one but scholars understood. Even a bowing acquaintance with it required knowledge of some 4,000 "characters" or hieroglyphs. Hu Shih was convinced that to revitalize the life of China it was necessary to start by revitalizing the language—making the official language the "pai-hua" or "clear talk" of the common people; bringing them newspapers, books, teaching of all sorts in the everyday idiom they understood. The classic subtleties of a handful of philosophers, he argued, were not going to bring freedom and a good life to the four hundred million down-trodden peasants of his country.

While still in college he wrote an article called "Some Tentative Suggestions For the Reform of Chinese Literature" which brought a storm of criticism upon his head—but also enthusiastic response from some of the more progressive Chinese teachers. When he went back to China after completing his studies, he was invited onto the faculty of the Peking National University as professor of Philosophy. The first day of his teaching he walked into the class room and announced that "the course would begin not with the mythical sages (part of the classical learning for nearly 2,000 years) but with the first historical events for which there is any substantiating evidence." This bombshell and Hu Shih's general system of instruction brought fury on the part of many, delight from many others. The controversy waxed loud and bitter—threatening at one time the dismissal of the Minister of Education, the Chancellor of the University, and some of the young professors who had brought back from the West the new science and new ideas of scholarship.

But Hu Shih went straight ahead in his campaign for pai-hua; wrote much in this medium, introducing slang, colloquialisms, all sorts of lively innovations which caught like wildfire with the rising generation round Sun Yat Sen. The young professors of the National University rallied stoutly behind him. By 1928, "pai-hua" was written from one end of China to the other. Newspapers were published in it, novels and plays and many of the classics themselves; most important of all—school textbooks. The monopoly of the classical hierarchy was broken. Hu Shih was hailed as emancipator.

Meanwhile he was just as quick to criticize the young Chinese revolutionists for wholesale adoption of Communist or other Western theories. "We should weigh and study these isms and theories but not necessarily follow them," he said. "You are ashamed to follow blindly Confucious and Chu Hsi. You should also be ashamed blindly to follow Marx, Lenin and Stalin." What he wanted was a well-considered blending of the best of both civilizations.

In 1930 he was made Dean of the School of Literature at Peiping, a highly coveted post which made him the literary leader of all China. This position he gave up only to become Ambassador to the United States.

Perhaps the happiest years of his life were those spent teaching in Peking, in his comfortable modern house, with his devoted wife and their two children.

He married a woman to whom he had been betrothed by his mother at the age of 12 according to the old Chinese custom, a girl with the delicate bound feet of Old China, daughter of a family long linked to his in ties of friendship. It is significant of the deep loyalties of his nature that after all his later acquaintance with modern ways, he returned to China to fulfill this contract.

His wife has the prized virtues of the traditional Chinese helpmate. She was taught to read and write by her husband. She is a wonderful cook. But as she does not yet speak English, and is very shy by nature, she preferred to remain in China while her husband carried out his Western missions. When the Japanese were about to take Peiping, she succeeded in packing up 70 boxes of books and manuscripts, her husband's most precious possessions, and getting them safely to a treaty port. In the chaos of war-torn China, Hu Shih says, this was a "minor miracle."

Japan's undeclared war on China changed Dr. Hu's life. He had been an opponent and often a severe critic of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's government, but when war came, he wholeheartedly offered to serve the leader who had the whole nation behind him. It was felt that he would be most useful in the United States because of his many friends there and his intimate knowledge of the country, and in 1938 he was named Ambassador.

It was a strenuous post for in addition to his government duties in Washington, he was constantly called to speak at colleges, conferences and meetings of all sorts. These invitations he accepted because they gave him an opportunity not only to represent the cause of China but that of the democracy for which he is so fervent a champion.

*Continued on Page Below, Col. 5.*

By a Staff Artist

**"Government Begins With Police Power"**

**Dr. Hu Shih, in tomorrow's article, gives his support to the international police force idea.**

# Costa du Rels: Americans Will Lead the Future Renaissance 46

*Dr. Costa du Rels' conclusions on the role of Pan Americanism in the peace to come are given in this, the Second Part of his contribution to this Series.*

*Continued from Page Above, Col. 5*

## VII

In order that the continent might collaborate in the restoration of world economy, it will be necessary that the relations between the United States, the leader country of the continent, and the other nations, today so harmonious, be closer still, and that this harmony be motivated not only by today's transient circumstances. Even if the economy of some of these nations is complementary to that of the United States, that of others is not. Therefore the following problem will arise: in what form will the debtor nations be able to repay the credits granted to them by the United States during the war?

If the United States wants to ensure the recovery of those credits, it ought to stimulate the export of those South American products which it needs, and not compete in other markets in those lines of goods which it not only does not need, but even produces itself. Here we touch on a complex and delicate subject.

Granted that metals and rubber, as well as some secondary materials, find a most favorable market in the United States, South American agricultural and meat products do not find the same welcome. If we want to maintain the cohesion of Pan American unity within the limits of a spirit of co-operation and good neighborliness, these goods will have to be taken to other markets opened or reopened by the peace.

To sum it up: it would be a grave mistake if the United States, after having poured out so many millions of dollars on the South American continent under the impulse of danger, did not know how to grant it afterward the rational means of repayment, through co-operation made so much easier by the disappearance of that danger.

## VIII

Even though economic exchange is the basis of good politics and mutual understanding, since it contributes to reciprocal well-being, all its effects could not be produced if there were not behind it a real spiritual interpretation. It could be wished that the United States, in its relations with South American countries, might better understand the character of each one of them. In general, this character rests on two pillars: the "point of honor" of the Spaniard and the sensitiveness of the native. It would be good politics neither to offend the one nor to wound the other.

These are factors which should not be forgotten when undertaking, for example, the introduction of new methods of hygiene and cleanliness into the midst of peoples as yet not very advanced, however urgent and inescapable this introduction might be.

The United States, be it officially or through private organizations, has done already much along this line, but there is still much to be done to co-operate both economically and in a humanitarian way. Statistics on infant mortality are frightening; tropical and venereal diseases, as well as alcoholism, not only make ravages among the masses of the natives, but are also undermining the elite of certain nations which were yesterday most proud of their race. What would be the good of stimulating immigration if it would bring people into the midst of a society so decayed by evident plagues?

Often people ask, "In what way will South American nations co-operate toward the re-establishment of the peace?"

This question can be answered only in broad terms. There is no doubt that the American continent, with its 21 Republics—without excluding Canada for geographical reasons—will play an important role in the great and laborious gestation of the peace. But we must not delude ourselves: the attainment of a real peace, with the consequent disarming both of hands and minds, will be as difficult or even more so, as the attainment of military victory.

If America presents itself tomorrow as a compact bloc, it will be able to impose those sacred principles which make up the very backbone of its institutions. Otherwise, the disastrous mistake of 1919 will be repeated.

Be there a directorate formed of nations called to be the governors of the world, or, remembering the bitter experiments of the past, let the League of Nations be born again, less bureaucratic, less rigid, less given to the secret manipulations of political cliques; in either event the American continent must be the leader of the future renaissance.

Since South America is an invaluable market for raw materials and since this war has been a ferocious struggle for the possession of just these raw materials, it is to its interest, as well as being its duty, that, together with the peace treaties, a general accord be reached which, within strict justice, and without new rivalries, assigns world markets to the producing nations and regulates the prices of raw materials in order to stabilize commercial exchange. And this adjustment should be made without endangering those countries which, within the changing regime of life, may develop from consumers into producers—a change for which the Americas could prepare by periodic readjustments. As to the political factors of the problem—such as we can, imperfectly discern it in the trajectory of Pan Americanism toward a new world—it is yet too early to deal with these clearsightedly. Doubtless we can do it later, when coming events grant us to resolve with some certainty, the enigma of the years to come.

During this last year, he traveled more than 37,000 miles on lecture tours. He has received perhaps more academic degrees than any other contemporary foreign representative to the United States and has been one of the most popular envoys ever accredited to this country.

Any effective program for peace must include the real and positive collaboration of the Orient. One of the chief weaknesses of the League and of international diplomacy during the past 20 years has been the perfunctory manner in which Orientals were treated—the negligent, often condescending way they were asked for their "co-operation"—usually after everything was settled and they were needed merely to approve the blueprint. This will not do in the democratic world order that is to come.

There are men and women both in China and India who are eminently qualified to take their place in the official councils of the world at this time, and to be recognized in our roster of world leaders: men such as Nehru, Sastri, Sapru in India; such as T. V. Soong, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze (former Ambassador both to England and the United States) and W. W. Yen of China.

The greatest speech I ever heard in the Assembly of the League was made by a Chinese—Dr. W. W. Yen—n the presence of the premiers and foreign ministers of 50 countries. It was in March, 1932. The time had come to decide what action, if any, the League would take in regard to the Japanese aggression in Manchuria. Dr. Yen had twice been Premier of China and was her special representative at the League Manchurian meetings. This is what he said, in the hush of that tense Assembly-hall:

"China is old. She has weathered many vicissitudes—and she will weather this one. The action you take in this room within these next few minutes is not nearly so important for China as for yourselves. China has four hundred million people. She can become the greatest militaristic nation on earth—if you force her to do so. The Chinese are not naturally militaristic—we are an agricultural people, a people who love scholarship and learning. But we may all be forced to put our natural tasks and inclinations behind us—to become part of a colossal war machine with incalculable reaches and consequences.

"What you do within these next few minutes will largely determine that question."

In this year of 1942—ten years later—has time proved him correct?

Associated Press

**Pan America Helps Solve an 111-Year-Old Frontier Dispute**

**The Ministers of Ecuador and Peru, during the Rio Conference of American Foreign Ministers, sign a pact agreeing at last on stable frontiers.**

# 'The Pirate' at the Colonial—'Junior Miss' Returns to the Wilbur

## Lunt and Fontanne Starred In New Behrman Extravaganza

By L. A. Sloper

S. N. Behrman's new play, "The Pirate," is a lot of fun. An extravaganza with music and dancing, it is precisely suited to the comedic talents of the Lunts.

The production is full of color and gaiety. The sets and costumes blaze with tropical hues, blended with imagination and taste. Music enhances mood and movement mates with fancy. Direction and acting underline the irony in the adaptation of early nineteenth-century comedy for twentieth-century amusement.

In a way, perhaps, Mr. Lunt is here doing penance for a youthful folly, apologizing for his obeisance to romance when he took the role of Serafin in the original play of Ludwig Fulda, 25 years ago.

For the story is an insubstantial fable of bold adventure and reckless devotion in the Byronic manner. It is a tale to delight the heart of innocence. For a more sophisticated time, it is now done with tongue in cheek, as escapist entertainment.

* * *

This Serafin is a wandering mountebank, ready of tongue though wanting in substance. Coming with his tattered company to a small town, he encounters Manuela, restless wife of the too substantial Pedro.

To steal her away, Serafin tells her that he is Estramudo, a pirate whose career has captured her imagination. But he has already recognized Pedro as Estramudo, now settled down into respectability. Serafin's daring brings him close to the gallows, but he saves himself by hypnotizing Manuela, who in her trance reveals the identity of her husband, which she has discovered by chance.

Here indeed is the stuff of romantic comedy; stuff lending itself, as well, to extravaganza of the type which the Lunts made of "The Taming of the Shrew." And you may be sure they miss none of the possibilities.

Yet the piece is not entirely successful, for all their paired skills. Oddly enough, it seems to be Mr. Behrman, the witty, who has fallen short. The dialogue is clever in places, but much of it is pretty obvious. At times it bogs down the action. And the final scene, with the exhibition of mesmerism, lacks punch. The play calls for rapid action and movement. When it has these, it is delightful. When it pauses for long conversation or for the undramatic scene of hypnotism, it approaches dullness. Sometimes, too, its deliberate anachronisms are more jarring than amusing.

* * *

Without the Lunts, the production would be hardly conceivable. They are at the top of their bent, and they carry the play along with the aid chiefly of Messrs. Kingsley, Ayres, and White, and Miss Sorel. Sometimes they carry it too fast, and it becomes difficult to follow them. But their persistent mannerisms of speech are less disturbing in this type of work than in drama.

There are other good performances: those of Lea Penman as a gossipy widow, of Estelle Winwood as Manuela's foolish mother, of Clarence Derwent as a suave Viceroy. Jack Smart presents a plausible appearance as Pedro, but he does not seem to realize all the possibilities of the part. The Negroes who furnish the music and dancing are one of the major aids to the pleasure of the evening.

The Boston first-night audience greeted the production warmly.

### 'The Pirate'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Playwright' Company and the Theater Guild present the Alfred Lunt - Lynn Fontanne production of "The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman (suggested by an idea in a play by Ludwig Fulda), staged by Mr. Lunt and John C. Wilson, music by Herbert Kingsley, settings by Lemuel Ayres, costumes by Miles White, dances by Felicia Sorel. For two weeks beginning Oct. 26, 1942. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pedro Vargas | Jack Smart |
| Manuela | Lynn Fontanne |
| Isabella | Lea Penman |
| Ines | Estelle Winwood |
| Capucho | James O'Neill |
| Fisherboy | Albert Popwell |
| Trillo | Maurice Ellis |
| Don Bolo | Walter Mosby |
| Estaban | Robert Emhardt |
| Serafin | Alfred Lunt |
| The Hermit | William Le Massena |
| Lizarda | Muriel Rahn |
| Viceroy | Clarence Derwent |

Talbot

**Byron McGrath and Lynn Phillips**

**In the production of "Angel Street" which comes to the Plymouth Wednesday night, Nov. 4.**

Schonbrunn Studios

**Group From 'The Marriage of Figaro'**

**Left to right are Leon Lishner, bass; Juanita Carter and Sylvia Morgan, sopranos, and Robert Brink, baritone, in the Philadelphia Opera Company production which will be seen at the Boston Opera House Tuesday evening of next week.**

## Comedy From Benson Stories Brought Back by New Company

By Edwin F. Melvin

That amusing Graves family, which was introduced to Boston a year ago in "Junior Miss," returned to the Wilbur last evening to settle down for a real visit. The company which was here last season is still in New York. But Max Gordon has assembled another cast of competent players, who have followed Moss Hart's direction so closely that you might almost think you were seeing the original performance over again.

Almost, that is to say, but not quite. For Rosemary Rice does not try to imitate the steam radiator effects which Lenore Lonergan managed to get into her voice as Fuffy Adams. And Cora Sue Collins, who now does the role of Judy, has a way of her own.

* * *

Fuffy, to explain to those unfamiliar with the story, lives in the same New York apartment house as the Graves family. She is the bosom friend of Judy Graves, an imaginative child much addicted to the movies. It is to Fuffy that Judy confides her completely unfounded suspicion that Mr. Graves is in love with his boss' daughter. Hadn't she seen a movie just like that? She imagines, too, that her Uncle Willis, turning up after a long absence, had just been released from prison, and she concocts a scheme to solve all of the family problems. Of course, her plans go awry. They always do in such plays. But it is equally certain that things will turn out right in the end.

Though the plot that Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields have built around Sally Benson's stories provides amusing complications, it is less important than the comic embroideries deriving from observation of apartment house life. Perhaps it is the slenderness of the story that has tempted Mr. Hart to key up the performance almost to the pitch of farce. If he had chosen the more moderate tempo and tone of comedy the result might have seemed less hilarious but the humor could have been richer and deeper.

As it is the play provides an entertaining evening. Little Miss Collins makes Judy a likable child, and a very attractive one too as she blossoms out for the final curtain in her first formal party gown. Lynne Arlen as Judy's sister, Lois, looking down on the child from the immense superiority of two years' seniority, emphasizes the elder young lady's affected graces and mannerisms. Miss Rice, as the third of the younger generation, plays up the boisterous quality in Fuffy Adams.

* * *

Robert Allen gives an admirable performance as the harassed father who loves his two daughters but sometimes finds them exasperating. Katherine Anderson is gracious and pretty as the mother of the family. And William Whitehead as Uncle Willis, Edgar Mason as Mr. Graves' blustering boss, and Marion Edwards as the boss' daughter all do their roles competently. Even the Graves' maid, as played by Gueritta Donnelly, adds to the amusement. And so do the assorted young gentlemen who come to call on Lois, and the lone youngster who is persuaded to take Judy to the party.

### 'Junior Miss'

At the Wilbur—Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on the stories by Sally Benson, staged by Moss Hart, and presented by Max Gordon, for a second engagement in Boston. Setting designed by Frederick Fox. The cast includes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry Graves | Robert Allen |
| Joe | Sid Conrad |
| Grace Graves | Katherine Anderson |
| Hilda | Gueritta Donnelly |
| Lois Graves | Lynne Arlen |
| Judy Graves | Cora Sue Collins |
| Fuffy Adams | Rosemary Rice |
| J. B. Curtis | Edgar Mason |
| Ellen Curtis | Marion Edwards |
| Barlow Adams | Pat Barry |
| Willis Reynolds | William Whitehead |
| Western Union Boy | Edward Waeglin |
| Merrill Feuerbach | Eric Woodley |
| Sterling Brown | Charles Schneider |
| Albert Kunody | Rupert Baron |
| Tommy Arbuckle | David Davis |
| Charles | Herbert Kelt |
| Henry | Kenneth McDonald |
| Haskell Cummings | Louis Beachner |

## Monday Symphonies Begin

Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 7, op. 60, presented last night in Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, before the subscribers of the Monday series of concerts, may be taken for just another big piece of instrumental music, or it may be taken as the expression of the thought of its composer, of his nation, or of the whole modern world. As a piece of music, a grand construction in tone, it has already been considerably discussed and a variety of expert and experienced comment has been published about it. With time, there will be more of that, if the work survives and continues to be performed, and no doubt much of the opinion will be verified and accepted, while some will be disputed and even disproved.

Technical considerations are important, too; for no music pulls through and achieves permanent regard unless it shows the hand of a master-builder and the design of an original thinker. But to let concern for the symphony as a mechanism go for the moment, what does it seem to say? No doubt there is a message in it which reaches everybody, if words could be found to tell what. Again, time will probably make a revelation of the matter, and while we are waiting all we can do is to speak out, each of us who listens, our own particular notion.

For one point, the symphony appears like something pretty serious. It is no frivolous modern stuff devised to cause wonder. If serious, may it not be fairly equivalent to something religious? As Russian music, it would be strange if it escaped the liturgical influence under which all Russians come if they lend any ear at all to their national inheritance in tone. The first movement with the short theme repeated measure after measure, the theme with a feminine cadence, only now and then replied to by a masculine one, what is it but the supplication of a litany? Somebody may call the brief reiterated strain a shout of victory; but why not the familiar Russian "Lord, have mercy"?

Oh, a person conversant with the popular poets of 1917 may interpose, the theme is nothing but a reminiscence of the Bolshevik marching songs. Objection well taken. Perhaps the over-and-over-again exclamation of the crescendo episode, already made famous by the critics, may be so accounted for.

The Seventh Symphony amounts, however, to more than an echoing cry; it is a cyclic work in four movements, written with all formal respect for classical usage. The second movement possesses a quality of humor, the third goes in plentifully for sentiment, and the fourth manages to impose a climax on top of the one already attained in the first. Affairs are well proportioned; there must be length in the last three divisions to make proper balance with the long first. Shostakovitch knows when to keep on and he knows when to stop. He sets out to do something in a big form and he controls his form, first note to last.

The Monday hearers gave keen attention and warm approval to the symphony, the masterful conducting and playing of which must long remain in memory with them. Set off against Shostakovitch was Haydn (Symphony in G major, No. 88, the one with the Largo reminding us of Gluck).

W. P. T.

### Films for Tremont

Orson Welles' screen version of Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons," will be seen at the Tremont beginning Wednesday. Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello, and Tim Holt head the cast. The companion feature on the program will be "Take a Letter, Darling," with Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray in the starring roles.

## Screen News

A new issue of "The World in Action" series, entitled "Freighters Under Fire," has been completed by the National Film Board of Canada, according to word from Stuart Legg, editor of the series. The film will be released by United Artists. The current issue of the series is "Mask of Nippon."

RKO-Radio will release "Journey Into Fear" this week, and "The Navy Comes Through" next week. "Journey Into Fear" is described as a mystery thriller of espionage in Turkey. Joseph Cotten as an American engineer, Orson Welles as the head of the Turkish Secret Service, Dolores Del Rio, Ruth Warrick, Everett Sloane, and Richard Bennett have important roles.

"The Navy Comes Through" is an action-romance, with Pat O'Brien and George Murphy in leading roles. The action transpires in a munition-loaded American freighter bound for Ireland. In featured parts are Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper, Carl Esmond, Max Baer, Desi Arnaz, Ray Collins, Lee Bonnell, Frank Jenks, and others.

Bruno of Hollywood

**Mary Becker**

Violinist to make her Boston debut Wednesday evening at Jordan Hall.

## News of the Stage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

John Golden has signed Paul Muni to appear under his management in a revival of Elmer Rice's play, "Counsellor-at-Law," in which Mr. Muni scored one of his successes. Mr. Rice will stage the play and rehearsals will begin in two weeks when Mr. Rice returns from a brief trip to Hollywood. Mr. Muni, who since his first appearance in "Counsellor - at - Law" in 1931, has played in both films and plays, has just returned to New York after making "Commandos Strike at Dawn," which Columbia will release in December.

* * *

Jessie Royce Landis, starring in "Papa Is All" on tour, raised over $2,000 for the Stage Door Canteen by curtain speeches during her Philadelphia engagement. She will continue this work throughout the country, under the auspices of the American Theater Wing.

* * *

"Room Service" will be played "as it never was before" on the USO Camp Shows circuit this winter. Jacob A. Weiser, who will direct the Camp Shows production, is casting players capable of performing the farce in two different ways: in Army and Navy theaters with scenery; or without scenery, but with a few props, on a bare platform, surrounded by the uniformed audience.

Mr. Weiser is assembling a group of performers also versatile enough to present at least an hour's entertainment in the form of sketches and songs in revue fashion when Army Camp facilities make it impossible for them to present "Room Service" on-stage or in the "ringside" manner.

* * *

Frederick Fox will design the settings for "Fare Thee Well," the Gladys Hurlbut drama which Edward Choate and Marie Louise Elkins will present late in November in association with John Cromwell.

### Symphony Hall Exhibition

During concert time on Friday and Saturday there will be an exhibition in the first gallery foyer of Symphony Hall of paintings by Elizabeth Bartlett, assistant to the director of art in the Boston public Schools. This is a large exhibition and the pictures seem to cover the work of many years. There are still-lifes, landscapes, and character portraits.

In one mood, Miss Bartlett paints impressionistically. Her brush applies the pigment with such tenuousness that the resulting image is hazy and vaporous. On other occasions, she paints with emphatic indication of planes, as if she wished to accentuate the plastic character of surfaces. Between these two extremes, she adjusts her painting moods. It is the privilege of painters of today to follow fresh paths of expression. There seems to be no need of conforming to a tradition or to special temperament.

Miss Bartlett shows pictures of landmarks in Venice, Paris, Chartres. There is a retrospective note in her European pictures, an inspired chronicle of days spent in exploration and discovery of the beauty of the Old World. When she paints the Maine coast or East Gloucester, she shows a freer hand and employs a broader brush. There is a quality of freshness and exuberance about these themes that recommends them.

There are many pictures of flowers and fruits painted faithfully and lovingly. D. A.

## Naval Leaders on the Air

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, and Rear Admiral John Downes, Commandant of the Ninth U. S. Naval District, will speak at 10:15 p. m. on BLUE-WHDH.

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Ernest J. King will speak at 9:30 p. m. over MBS-WNAC.

As their tribute to Navy Day, "Johnny Presents Ginny Simms" show will visit the U. S. Navy Theater on Treasure Island, and will have as guests survivors of the aircraft carrier Lexington. NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Arch Oboler will present another mystery tale in "Lights Out," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

As final production this year, Columbia Workshop will present "Proclaim the Morning," war drama in verse by David Ross, CBS, 10 p. m Not on WEEI.

**Wednesday**

In a program commemorating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovakian Republic, Nicholas Goldschmidt, baritone, guest soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, will sing two Bible Songs by Dvořák and several Czech folk-songs. Howard Barlow will conduct the orchestra in performances of works by Smetana and Dvořák, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

### Copley Society Exhibits

On exhibition through Friday, at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, will be pictures by Mrs. Kenneth C. McIntosh. A resident of New Orleans, Mrs. McIntosh is now living in Boston.

Most of her pictures are water colors. They are floral studies of specimens that grow in the vicinity of New Orleans. Mrs. McIntosh paints with a sensitive brush. In some respects, she resembles the flower painters of the last century, who made faithful portrayals; but she does not dwell emphatically upon outlines and details, aiming for the more allusive and impalpable qualities of the exotic blossoms. Among flowers portrayed by her are the rose, althea, hibiscus, gardenia, and tulip.

Shown in addition, are some memory sketches of landscapes, executed in crayon. D. A.


## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL — LATEST NEWS — TEX McCRARY
MEN OF THE SKY

TREMONT — Irene Dunne — Lady in a Jam
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

NORMANDIE — Girls on Probation — Hit, Neighbor
RONALD REAGAN

BIJOU — Law and Order — Heavy Footed
MAGNIFICENT DOPE

SQUARE — REMEMBER THE DAY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT

UPHAMS — SON OF FURY — BITTER SWEET
EDDY & MacDONALD

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

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GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
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Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Lennora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45-St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
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BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy" — Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" — BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
With A. E. VAN BUREN & ELAINE EVANS
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BOSTON THEATRE, Rochester Center, Mt. 2-5414
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Mon. Perf. (Special Mat. Mon. Day, Nov. 2)

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

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YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

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MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS
Authors of the Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN"
BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
EVES: Mat. to $1.75; Wed. MAT. Mat. to $1.65; SAT. MAT. Mat. to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30
MATS. THURS. & SAT.
PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE
in S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE"


## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Films in Boston

Bijou—"Law and Order," 10:55 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, "Magnificent Dope," Merry Fonda. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:55, 7:18, 9:35.

Exeter—"Grand Central Murder," Van Madin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Ruasey. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo," 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee, 9:30 a. m., 12:51, 3:45, 6:39, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Moontime," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 2:50, 6:05, 9:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Modern—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation," 11:30 a. m., 1, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. "Hi, Neighbor." 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Sky." Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Ruasey. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:35. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater — "Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth," "Information Please," "Our Last Frontier," "A Miniature Feature," "Life at a Dude Ranch," "Florida's Marine Studio," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 11:45 a. m., 3:47, 6:46, 9:35.

Telepix—Saroyan's "The Good Job," "Information Please," "Divide and Conquer," "Loyal Thomas Jefferson," "Return People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:00, 8, 10:30.

Tremont—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 10:00.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder," Van Madin. 1:45, 5:1, 8:30. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:35, 5:10, 8:15.

### Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, 1:45, 5.

Regent: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Prisco Kid," Irene Hervey, E. Taylor. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Bring Your Worries Away." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Men of Texas." "Battle of Midway." 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE — Brookline: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1, 4, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Cleveland Circle: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:30, 5.

University: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "March of Time." 2.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:15, 3:15. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:05, 9:00. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:49.

Upham's Corner: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 12:50, 4:30, 8. "Bittersweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

ROLSTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Central: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:15, 6:45, 9:50. Parkway: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8. Hyde Park: "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:13, 8:13. "In Old California," John Wayne. 3:30, 9:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Spy Ship," C. Stevens. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Broadway," Janet Blair, George Raft. 2:30, 8:15. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong" Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 5:10, 8:30. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. Walker Pidgeon. 3, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 2:31, 9:15. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Sterling, Ann Rutherford. 3:15, 8.

Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 5:30. "Sweethearts of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 3:15, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 7:30. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:15, 9:18.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "World at War." 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 4:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 5:55, 9:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Parachute Nurse," Judy Garrett. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Cenedah: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Grand Central Murder," Van Madin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2:8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr, "Priorities on Parade." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Give Out Sisters," The Andrews Sisters. "World at War," 2, 8.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Dorothy Lovett. "The Reluctant Dragon." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. Peggy Moran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camso: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "All-American Co-Ed." 1:45. Continuous from 6:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Ilona Massey. "All-American Co-Ed." 1:45, 7:45. Coolidge: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Fantasia," 2:35, 8:12. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 2:15, 6:20, 9:42.

## Hosts of Soldiers on Active Duty 'Attending' College

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Madison, Wis.

Thousands of soldiers on active duty are attending high school or college this fall—by correspondence.

Thanks to the Army Institute here, and to 77 co-operating colleges and universities in many parts of the country, large numbers of soldiers inside and outside continental United States are following systematic courses in such subjects as English, mathematics, history, and various branches of technology.

The Army encourages its men to be correspondence school students. It pays half the cost of tuition and textbooks rental on condition that the soldier send his own cash for the other half. The only eligibility requirement is that the student have at least four months' service in the Army and the approval of his commanding officer. Service is rendered to all who are located "where mail service is suitable for them to send lessons to the Army Institute," explains William R. Young, Lt. Col., F. A., commandant of the Institute.

**Approved by War Department**

Universities having established correspondence courses find it a simple matter to take on the soldiers. The War Department approves certain of its courses as part of the Army educational program, and the university furnishes a list of these subjects to the soldiers asking for it. Tuition fee and cost of textbooks is listed in full, but the soldier is told he need pay only half the listed amount. For example, the University of Chicago offers a course in elementary Russian at $16.10 for tuition and texts. A soldier can take it for $8.05. Or if it's plane trigonometry he wants, he can have his course and texts for $7.55 instead of the usual $15.10. When enrollment is completed, the student is given the name of his instructor and mails his lessons direct to him. Being a soldier, he can mail his work free, but he must enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage for return of the corrected exercises to him.

**Army Courses Also**

The Army Institute itself offers a list of courses in eight different fields of study. The main topics are as follows: English, social studies, mathematics, science, business, mechanical, electrical, and civil and architectural subjects. In these courses the teachers are members of the University of Wisconsin faculty. The lessons are returned to the Army Institute and forwarded to the students with any additional text which may be due them.

The courses offered by the Institute appear to be meeting a real need. Thousands of men are taking the courses, and students are being enrolled daily, the Commandant reports. Any soldier desiring information about the course can write to the Army Institute, Madison, Wis.

## Canada May Limit College Students

*By the Canadian Press*

Kingston, Ont.

University training in Canada may be restricted for physically fit young men to courses which will fit them to be technical officers in the armed forces or key specialists in war industry, L. Austin Wright, assistant director of national selective service, has announced.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Queen's University alumni recently, Mr. Wright stated that "in the long-range national interest it is necessary that we should maintain as high a standard of education as is compatible with the exigencies of wartime, but it is obvious that the first need is to fulfill the requirements of the armed forces and war industry for technical personnel."

Present regulations requiring male university students to undergo physcal examinations and take military training, and restricting the changing of courses, were an indication of government policy. If the war continued long enough the privilege of higher education might be lost to many.

"A logical progression of government policy, already stated as far as present-day students are concerned, might develop into a selective arrangement for university students," Mr. Wright said further.

"It could well be that young men of military age will require permits to enter university and that they will be required to take not only military training but courses which are directly useful in the war effort.

"It might be that physically fit young men will be alowed to enter university only on condition that they take courses which will fit them to become technical officers in the armed forces or key specialists in war industry.

"I have no doubt that as the shortage of manpower in our nation becomes more acute, matriculation into the universities will be reserved for those who can qualify with the highest marks. Hereafter, perhaps, a university career should depend on a competitive scholarship basis."

This new trend did not mean that universities would be curtailed out of operation for they had an important place in training necessary personnel, Mr. Wright said.

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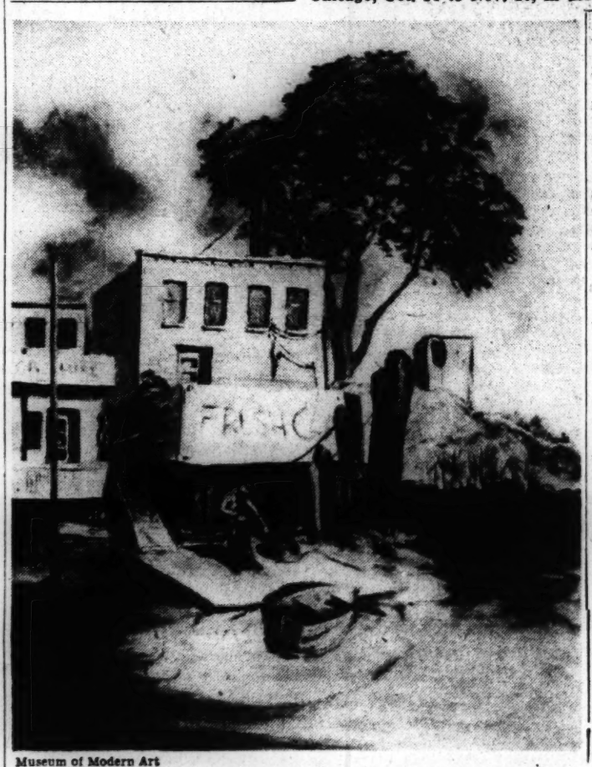
Advertising of Schools

Museum of Modern Art

**Painting of "Maxwell Street, Chicago," by a boy student, aged 17, in Medill High School, Chicago. One of the pictures currently showing in the exhibit, Public School Art of Two Cities, New York and Chicago, Oct. 14 to Nov. 10, in the Young People's Gallery of The Museum of Modern Art, New York.**



Museum of Modern Art

**"Vacation Scene," a painting in oil by a boy, 15, of the High School of Music and Art, New York. Shown in the exhibit of Public School Art of Two Cities.**

## Easy Steps to Correct English

### Friendship of Subject and Verbs

**8th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons**

**By Harriet Van Dyne Newman**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

| Do You Say This | or This? |
|---|---|
| 1. *Are* either of the twins going? | 1. *Is* either of the twins going? |
| 2. There *is* faith and joy in their singing. | 2. There *are* faith and joy in their singing. |

The correct sentences are at the right.

QUESTIONS

When asking questions, what rule do you use for finding the subject and the verb? You answer immediately, "The same rule we previously learned: When the subject is singular (singular means one of anything), the verb is singular; when the subject is plural (plural means more than one), the verb is plural."

1. (Is, Are) either of the dramas interesting?

By changing this sentence from a question to its natural order (subject first; verb second), we obtain this sentence:

Either of the dramas (is, are) interesting.

(We learned in a previous lesson that *either* is a singular subject, meaning *either one*.)

(either, singular subject is, singular verb)

Then we ask: *Is* either of the dramas interesting?

When you are not certain whether to use a singular or a plural verb in asking a question, change the sentence to its natural order: subject first, verb second. Then you can tell what verb to use. Try this example:

2. (Is, Are) either of the tables set?

Either of the tables *is* set.

Thus you ask: *Is* either of the tables set?

**Exercise 1**

Underscore the correct verb.

1. (Was, Were) you present?
2. (Is, Are) the gymnasium and the swimming pool near?
3. (Was, Were) the captain and his men surprised?
4. (Is, Are) neither of the contestants ready?
5. (Are, Is) either of the boys studying Spanish?

WHEN THE WORD *There* BEGINS A SENTENCE

What verb will you use when the word *there* begins a sentence?

1. There (is, are) a boy outside.
2. There (is, are) a boy and his dog outside.

The word *there*, used in this way to *begin* a sentence, is called an *expletive* and is unnecessary to the meaning of the sentence; it is used in this sense to allow the subject to follow the verb for emphasis or for dramatic effect. Therefore, the word *there* used in this manner is not the subject and does not affect the verb. Because we can eliminate the word *there*, we see it is unnecessary.

1. A boy is outside.
2. A boy and his dog are outside.

In this way, whenever you use the words *There is*, you need a singular subject to agree with the verb *is*; whenever you use the words *There are*, you need a plural subject to agree with the verb *are*.

1. There is an airplane overhead. (airplane, singular subject; is, singular verb)
2. There are a man and a woman in the office. (man and woman, plural subject; are, plural verb)

**Exercise 2**

Strike out the incorrect verb.

1. There (is, are) a polo game and a swimming contest today.
2. There (are, is) a boy and a girl waiting for you.
3. There (is, are) a robin in the tree.
4. "There (is, are) great force hidden in a sweet command."
5. There (are, is) a book and a magazine lying on his desk.
6. "There (is, are) no worse robber than a bad book."
7. "There (are, is) no friend so faithful as a good book."

Are you watching, when you speak and write, to see that your subjects and verbs agree? This next exercise is a review of the various kinds of sentences you have been studying in the first eight lessons.

**Exercise 3 (A Review)**

Underscore the correct word.

1. "The virtue of books (are, is) to be readable."
2. (Was, Were) you home yesterday?
3. "The opinions of men who think (are, is) frequently changing."
4. The jury (are, is) leaving for their homes.
5. The glories of spring (is, are) often praised.
6. It (doesn't, don't) help Joe to argue.
7. My brother, as well as his friends, (are, is) planning to go.
8. Neither the men nor the inspector (are, is) ready.

CONCLUSION: In these first eight lessons you have been adventuring in the land of subjects and verbs. You see more clearly that there must always be teamwork between every subject and verb—a friendly pulling together! This means, of course, both are singular or both plural.

Now you are ready to adventure in the land of adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives and adverbs are those colorful, descriptive words that help to make speech vivid and entertaining.

* * *

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—Were (subject you); 2—Are (subject gymnasium and pool); 3—Were (subject captain and men); 4—Is (subject neither); 5—Is (subject either).

Exercise 2: 1—are (subject game and contest); 2—are (subject boy and girl); 3—is (subject robin); 4—is (subject force); 5—are (subject book and magazine); 6—is (subject robber); 7—is (subject friend).

Exercise 3: 1—is; 2—Were; 3—are; 4—are; 5—are; 6—doesn't; 7—is; 8—is.

**Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.**

## Through the Editor's Window

### While Mother Is Out Working for Uncle Sam

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Already looming as one of the most urgent problems caused by the war, the need of positive plans for day care of children and infants of women employed in war industries increases in the exact ratio of the hiring of more women in the plants. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor continues to advise that mothers of children for whom day care must be provided should not be hired until after all other sources of womanpower are exhausted. Yet there is nothing to prevent mothers in this category from seeking war-plant employment as the need for workers sharpens.

The Education Page, amassing material in this field from all parts of the United States and from Britain, is presenting in articles large and small, illustrated and unillustrated, every aspect of the situation which may serve to inform and awaken citizens to do something positive and constructive in their local communities.

Day nurseries, after-school care by organized groups of parents, lengthened school days on the community school pattern as in the two New York City wartime "all-day neighborhood" schools, "block" mothers who care for all the children of the block on regular schedule, visiting housekeepers and "foster parents" available through clubs and social centers—these are among the means organized to meet this urgent wartime need.

* * *

Some regrettable things have happened, here and there in the United States—children neglected, youngsters left in locked houses or even in locked cars until their mothers could get through work, older children left to hang around the streets, little ones crowded into too-small quarters under the care of an older child or someone else without special qualifications or training for such a task. These need not be further publicized here; if you will look back through the Education Pages since the problem became acute you will find much already published relating to it. Because you have not personally come into contact with the need in your own town or neighborhood does not necessarily mean that the need does not exist there. Furthermore, the need may exist in some neighborhood other than yours—a more crowded or a poorer one perhaps—and your neighborhood may be the only one that can help.

In other words, organizations of all kinds should awake to see what should be done. Parent-Teacher groups are the natural start, then women's clubs; but the men's service clubs like Rotary and Kiwanis should be right there with support and aid; it is a fathers' problem too. In the larger cities every citizen interested in home and family morale needs to be sure that the logical organization for looking into this matter is on the job to do so. The logical organization may be a social settlement. It may be the YWCA or the Salvation Army, a church group or the Junior League. But it should include workers who can actually make contacts with individual families and find out which mothers are away at war work or likely to be.

* * *

Parents earning war industry wages should pay adequately for this day care. There are, however, funds available. If your organization or community cannot finance all or part of your program, you are urged to seek help from the WPA or from the Federal Works Agency, which is charged with meeting needs caused by the war. Arrangements for community projects must meet the standards set up by the U. S. Children's Bureau. The U. S. Office of Education (with Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, serving on the child-care program), and the U. S. Children's Bureau, both in Washington, D. C., will help you if you need advice.

It is important not to delay. Already the need in some places has swept far ahead of the measures designed to meet it, or we would not be hearing disturbing stories of children neglected or ill-provided for.

* * *

Proper and adequate day care of babies and children of war-working mothers is essential to winning the war.

It is a Home Front war job—yours and mine as responsible civilians.

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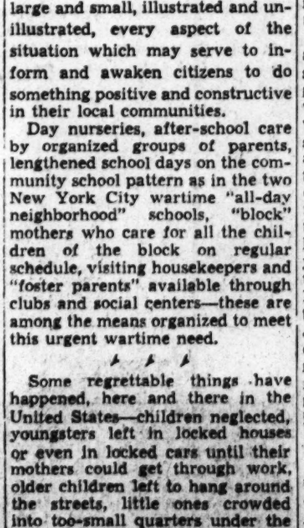
**Next Tuesday: What are we doing to meet wartime problems of older children?**




Courtesy of National Education Association

## Child-Day-Care State Head Appointed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

California

California has called into the service of its increasing wartime population of young children whose mothers are employed industrially one of America's experts in the field of pre-school education, Dr. Lois Meek Stolz. Governor Culbert L. Olson has just appointed her State Co-ordinator of Day Care for Children.

The establishment of such an office and the appointment to it of so renowned an educator spring logically from the fact that California has 76,000 women employed in war industries. Inasmuch as this number bids fair to grow tremendously during coming months, state provision for the care of the young children of working mothers is seen to be of the essence.

Hearings before the California State Senate Interim Committee on Economic Planning held in Los Angeles almost three months ago brought into bold relief the situation affecting children that has been developing here in the midst of vast industrial and military undertakings. It was shown that there are altogether too many "door key" youngsters, children left to shift for themselves or in the hands of older brothers and sisters during mother's working hours, while private accommodations for working mothers with children are deplorably inadequate.

Sporadic attempts by some industries to offset this through opening day nurseries, plus a few pre-schools carried on as WPA projects, have only highlighted the need for a program geared to the size and seriousness of the problem caused by the sudden coming of many women into defense work, experts feel. Some indication of the mounting need is furnished by a survey conducted in 17 San Francisco elementary schools, which determined that in the population thus represented there were more than 800 working mothers.

Those concerned with youth's future in California are fully aware that if women are to do war work, ways must be found to spare their children from paying the price. A statewide co-ordination of existing child care facilities, together with additional provision as needed, seems the only adequate challenge to an encroaching juvenile neglect which might, as someone has lately said, produce a generation of "dead end kids."

By charging so distinguished an authority as Dr. Stolz with the problem and opportunity which California's almost incredible wartime industrialization is presenting, this state is taking action that is doubtless going to be watched with keen interest by the rest of the country and the Federal Government. Governor Olson has turned to the State's emergency fund to finance the new office.

Dr. Stolz was director of the experimental nursery school set up by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920, from which has come the technique for pre-school education generally accepted in America. She has served on the faculty of Columbia University and is a member of the American Council on Education and of the Progressive Education Association's Advisory Committee. The author of numerous books, she conducts a monthly department called "Human Development in Review" for the magazine Progressive Education and contributes frequently to popular periodicals.

## Exhibit Of Child Art

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

How Chicago and New York City school children look upon the world about them is reflected in a comparative exhibition of their paintings and drawings now on view at the Museum of Modern Art, No. 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, where it will remain until November 10. The 56 items, divided equally between the two cities, were chosen by Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson and Miss Virginia Murphy, directors of art in the public schools of Chicago and New York, respectively.

"The fundamental point is to present art work arising out of similar teaching conditions and backgrounds," Victor D'Amico, director of the Museum's educational project, declared. He added the exhibition could not be considered as an "adequate review of either system."

The subjects include city streets, farm scenes, still life, portraits, churches and industrial plants. The great majority have no bearing on the war. The children had wide freedom in their work, the plan being to bring forth a creative impression of individual environment in a democratic society, the sponsors explained.

After closing here, the New York section of the exhibition will be sent to Chicago for circulation among the high schools of that city, while the Chicago section will be shown to high school students here.

## College Bulletin In Spanish

The Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas, is doing what it can to attract young women from Latin America to its campus for study. For several years there have been students from Latin American countries here, and at least one schoolarship a year is given to a Latin American girl.

The college has published an announcement in Spanish for foreign circulation describing the campus, the college facilities, offerings, and activities.

**Among Us.**

## New York Moves to Co-ordinate And Expand Day Care Plans

*By the Associated Press*

New York

Mayor F. H. La Guardia has moved officially toward providing daytime care for children of a fast-growing number of women in war jobs.

Declaring that the problem was "extremely difficult" but could be solved by sensible and constructive handling, the Mayor named a committee of 14, headed by Welfare Commissioner William Hodson, to co-ordinate all efforts in the field.

The action followed a report from Mr. Hodson, Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins and Schools Superintendent John F. Wade, which said at least 49,200 New York City women were in war industries, while the city's 400 child care centers could handle only about 7,000 children.

"The report is a great forward step in the solution of the problem," said the Mayor, "because it maps out the method of attacking and solving it without heat, rancor, and scare headlines.

"This committee has a really tremendous job ahead of it but one which can be accomplished by proper co-ordination to meet Federal requirements which in turn ought to bring us Federal assistance. It will be this committee's function to expand existing projects for child care and to develop new projects to meet growing needs."

The report declared that proper provision for day care of the youngsters was a major war labor factor since the ability of many women to go to work depended on the care they could find for the children.

The committee said it had not collected complete data on the problem, but foresaw the possible absorption of half the women of working age by industry before the war ended.

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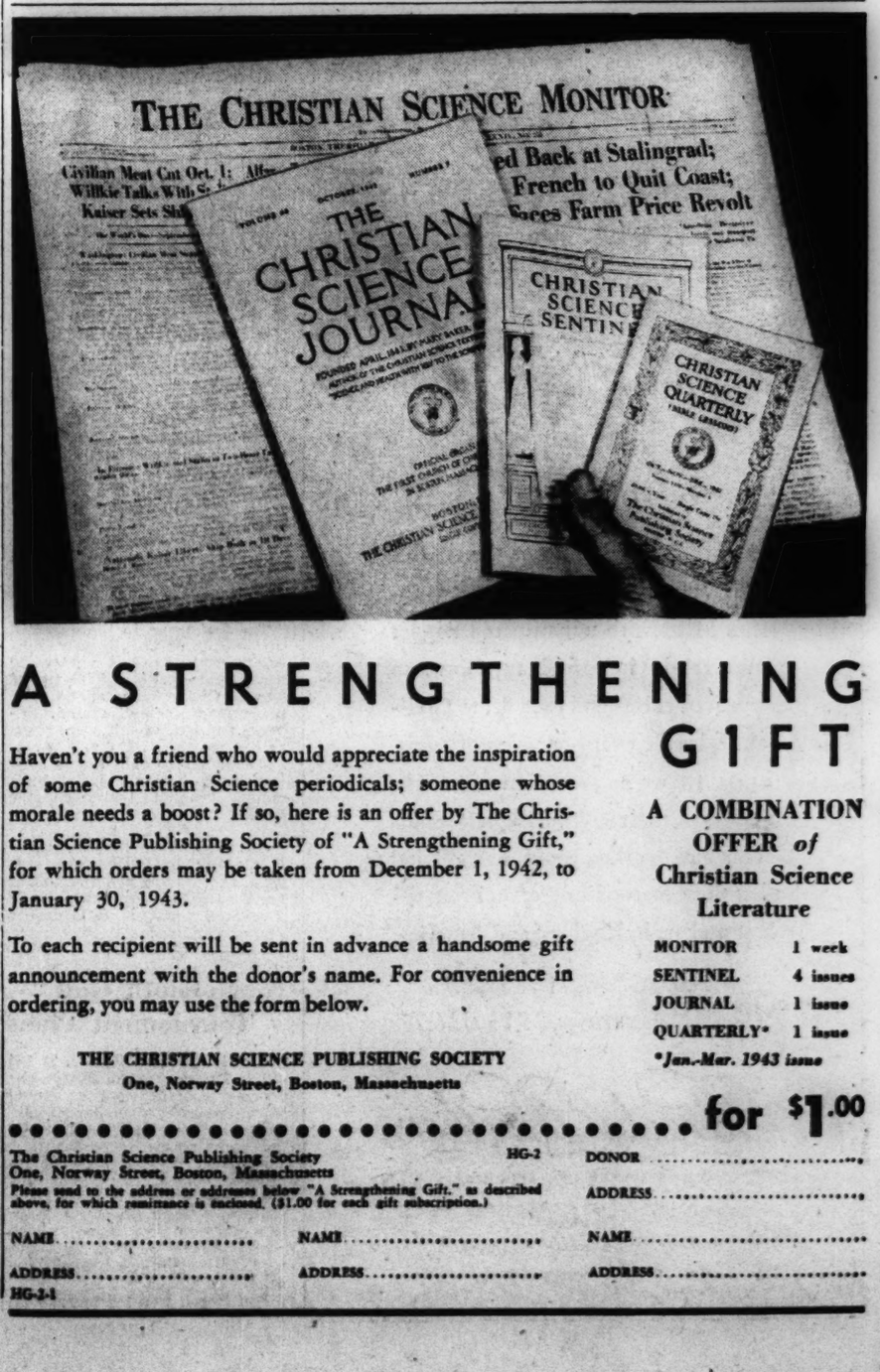


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# St. Louis Cardinal Pitcher Awarded Most Valuable Player Honor for 1942

## Mort Cooper Leads Others By Wide Margin in Voting

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National League's Most Valuable Player in 1942 was Morton Cecil Cooper, the big righthanded pitching ace of the World Champion St. Louis Cardinals, a committee of the Baseball Writers Association of America announced today.

The Missourian won 22 games to lead the Redbirds into the World Series, and received 13 of the committee's 24 first-place votes and 263 out of a possible 336 points in the balloting as well as being the only player whose name appeared on every ballot.

This gave him a big margin over his teammate, Enos (Country) Slaughter, the Cards' slugging rightfielder, who edged out Manager Mel. Ott of the New York Giants for second honors, 200 points to 190 and six first-place votes to four.

The only other player to gain even one first-place nod was Martin (Slats) Marion, the elongated shortstop of the Cardinals, who rated enough recognition to finish seventh in the selections.

**No Doubt About It**

The annual award is based on the all-around value of a player to his club as well as on his individual performance and there was no doubt about Cooper by either yardstick.

He was beaten only seven times and his 22 victories were as many as any other pitcher in either major league produced. He pitched a complete game in every contest that he won and led the majors in shutouts with 10, the most a National League hurler has achieved since 1933.

He always was given the toughest, most important pitching assignments by Manager Billy Southworth and his success sparked the rest of the team in the bitter battle with the Brooklyn Dodgers for the National League championship.

**Regular Season**

Since the rating was determined solely on the basis of the regular season, Cooper's unfortunate experience in being knocked out of the box in the first inning of the All-Star game and twice getting lambasted by the New York Yankees in the World Series did not enter into consideration.

Last year he won 13 games and lost nine, even though out of action during a sizeable portion of the campaign. This was the most victories he had attained in three years with the Cards or in the minors and brought him one vote (a third-place plug good for eight points) in the 1941 balloting that designated Dolph Camilli of Brooklyn as the Most Valuable Player.

**Heavy Vote Poll**

Twenty-one of the 24 committeemen, three from each National League city, rated Cooper either first, second or third. Besides his 13 first-place votes, he was ranked second by five writers, third by three, and received one vote for fifth, seventh and ninth places.

Under the point system governing the selections a first-place vote was valued at 14 points, second at nine, third at eight, fourth at seven, etc.

Slaughter was ranked somewhere in the first 10 selections by 21 of the committeemen and Ott by 22, but below them the writers showed a wide divergence of opinion.

Mickey Owen, the scrappy catcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, came in fourth with 103 points. Eight members of the committee picked him either for second or third. Johnny Mize of the New York Giants was ranked fifth with 97 points and Pete Reiser of the Dodgers sixth with 91 points.

**American League**

Then came Marion with 81 points. Camilli with 42, Bob Elliott of Pittsburgh with 39 and Claude Passeau of the Chicago Cubs ranked 10th with 33.

The American League's most valuable player will be announced in morning papers of Wednesday, November 4.

## *Kanaly Is Named To Take Brown's Place at Garden*

Thomas J. Kanaly, former Director of Athletics for the Boston Athletic Association and present Vice-President of the New England Association of the A.A.U., has been apponted Acting General Manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena to fill the vacancy caused today as Major Walter A. Brown left for active duty with the Army.

Major Brown, who has been head of the two Boston sports buildings since the passing of his father, George V. Brown, in 1937, has been granted a leave of absence from his duties. He now becomes chief of Army pubicity for the First Service Command.

Kanaly, who was appointed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation yesterday is widely known in the world of sports, having been actively associated with amateur and professional athletics for the past 25 years. He has been connected with the Garden and Arena for the past eight years.

## Madison Square Garden Indoor Court Schedule

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Madison Square Garden's 1942-43 basketball program, calling for 19 double-headers, will get under way Dec. 12 when Oklahoma A. and M. tangles with City College of New York for the fourth straight year and Brigham Young meets Long Island University.

It will be the first Garden appearance for Brigham Young and four other clubs among the 27 to be brought here for intersectional tussles with New York quintets.

The schedule:

Dec. 12—Long Island vs. Brigham Young; City College vs. Oklahoma A. & M.
Dec. 19—New York Univ. vs. Syracuse; St. John's (Brooklyn) vs. Oklahoma.
Dec. 26—St. John's vs. Colorado; City College vs. Oregon State.
Dec. 28—Long Island vs. Southern California; Fordham vs. Kansas.
Dec. 30—New York Univ. vs. Washington State; St. Francis vs. Wyoming.
Jan. 2—Long Island vs. Creighton; Fordham vs. Rhode Island State.
Jan. 4—City College vs. St. John's; New York Univ. vs. Penn State.
Jan. 9—New York Univ. vs. Manhattan; Long Island vs. N. C. Naval Cadets.
Jan. 13—New York Univ. vs. West Virginia; Fordham vs. St. John's.
Jan. 28—Long Island vs. West Texas State; St. Francis vs. LaSalle.
Feb. 2—City College vs. Western Kentucky; New York Univ. vs. St. Francis.
Feb. 8—Long Island vs. Duquesne; St. John's vs. St. Joseph's.
Feb. 13—New York Univ. vs. Notre Dame; Manhattan vs. St. Francis.
Feb. 15—Long Island vs. winner service team tournament; St. John's vs. Manhattan.
Feb. 17—New York Univ. vs. Temple; City College vs. Fordham.
Feb. 22—Long Island vs. Canisus; St. John's vs. Georgetown.
Feb. 24—City College vs. Brooklyn College; New York Univ. vs. Fordham.
March 3—Long Island vs. Toledo; New York Univ. vs. St. John's.
March 10—New York Univ. vs. City College; St. John's vs. St. Francis.


GLOVES

Brooks Brothers' stocks of Gloves this Fall include everything from Gunner's Mitts with unhampered trigger fingers and Army and Navy Gloves in approved colors and models, to Civilian styles for every occasion of wear. Leathers, wools and other materials, as always, maintain the highest standards, and workmanship is the kind that these materials deserve. From the best makers in England and America.

*Military Gloves, $1.75 to $6.75*
*Civilian Street Gloves, $3.75 to $6.75*

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BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON
*Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps*


## *Baseball Writers' Choice*

Associated Press

**Cooper Brothers' Battery**

**Catcher Walker Cooper (left) and brother Mort, pitcher, St. Louis Cardinal battery. Mort was voted the National League Most Valuable Player honor by the Baseball Writers' Association committee today.**

## Stormy Weather Expected By Bruin Six This Winter

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (AP)—Sport has been rated fairly low by the National Selective Service, and there are few major hockey coaches who realize it more than Art Ross of the National Hockey League's Boston Bruins.

All of which is not a good pre-season sign as far as the Hubtown pucksters are concerned. In fact, Ross believes the needle of the Boston hockey barometer has swung low, indicating that the Bruins can expect some stormy weather in the coming N. H. L. season.

Just the same, Ross says he will have a team that will be in there playing hockey all the way, and he has come up with a few newcomers who may make a difference in the Bruins' prospects.

**Feeling Pinch**

As it stands now, the Bruins, in common with other N. H. L. clubs, are feeling the wartime manpower pinch, with many former members in the armed forces. Ross has 11 men left from last year's team, which ordinarily should be a good nucleus for a group of promising rookies. But the amateurs training with the Bruins this year have not been particularly promising.

The main weakness in the team at present is in the forward area, where players from last year are slow in picking up their stride.

Frankie Brimsek has been spectacular in the nets in practice, although in an exhibition game with the Montreal Canadiens he was beaten six times. Capt. Dit Clapper appears to be the mainstay of the defense line and teams well with Flash Hollett, who has been working efficiently.

Johnny Shewchuck and Johnny Crawford have been making a good showing of their power and weight, but do not appear as reliable a defensive screen as the Clapper-Hollett combination.

Up forward, the Bruins' best chances so far lie in the Art Jackson, Dutch Hiller, Herb Cain combination; with the other forward line of Busher Jackson, Bill Cowley, and Buzz Boll looking somewhat spotty. All are experienced campaigners, however, and may snap back into form any day.

**Rookies Slight**

Ross isn't saying much about the prospects of the youngsters in training camp. Most of the rookies are slight of frame and will find it tough matching checks with the heavy opposition offered by N. H. L. defensemen.

There are seven youngsters who have made some headway in the Bruins' camp. They are Jean Schmidt, 17-year-old Regina boy, Herbie McClelland, 19, of Quebec City, Armand Guidolin, 17, and Ken Smith, 18, of Oshawa, Ont., Don Gallenger, 17, and Bill Shill, 19, of Toronto, and Ray Woll, another 18-year-old from Waterloo, Ont.

Best news from Ross was that Dit Clapper has fully recovered from his injury of last winter and appears ready for another outstanding season.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Olympics Rounding Into Shape

With its season's opener scheduled for Philadelphia in less than two weeks' time, the Boston Olympics hockey team is rapidly rounding into shape in daily practice sessions at the Boston Arena, Coach Hago Harrington is currently looking over a squad of 40 hopefuls, and preparing to make a cut to working proportions by the coming week end.

A fine sprinkling of veteran material, including Ray Chaisson, Cy Beigler, Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers, Fishy Dumond, Eddie Barry, Bob Jeremiah, and Johnny Byrne, are on hand, in addition to a number of promising rookies. Other newcomers are expected from Canada within the next few days if passport regulations can be met.

Many of last year's Junior Olympics are trying out for the Senior outfit, including such youngsters as Bob Hall, Hec Rousseau, Russ Priestley, Johnny Desroche, George Walker, and Bill Hagblom. Walker, who stands six feet and weighs 190 pounds, is considered an excellent prospect for defense.

* * *

The first move in the expected curtailment of the Harvard athletic budget came last night when it was announced that the Harvard Varsity Club will be closed after the current football season. Expense and lack of help were given as the reasons, and the H. A. A. and Athletic Council are now working on a plan to install individual training tables in the houses.

* * *

Art Ross of the Bruins made a flying trip to Boston over the week end, leaving again last night for Montreal to rejoin the team as it prepares for its N. H. L. opener against Canadiens Saturday night.

## North-South Golf Tournament Plans

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Pinehurst News Bureau announced yesterday that the annual North-South open golf tournament would be held here March 23-28 unless the government bans it.

Although, it explained, developments between now and the tournament dates may bring about changes, present plans are to go through with the event, which yearly attracts most of the country's outstanding professionals and a host of amateurs.

Ben Hogan won the tournament last year.

## U. S. Stars Win Opening Matches In Havana Tennis

HAVANA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Lieut. Gardner Mulloy of the United States Navy won their opening matches yesterday in the Inter-American invitation tennis tournament.

Miss Betz scored an easy 6-2, 6-0 victory over Martha Gonzalez Labarga of Cuba in the first women's singles match. Then she teamed with Joffre Etcheverry of Cuba to defeat Francisco Segura, the spectacular Ecuadorean star, and Josefina Piedra of Cuba in mixed doubles, 7-5, 7-5.

Lieutenant Mulloy defeated Juan Weiss, young Havana University Junior, 6-3, 7-5, in men's singles play.

The tournament will continue throughout the week.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Baseball's major leagues announced that 10,250,208 fans watched 1941 games, 31,883 fewer than in 1940.

**Three Years Ago**

Duquesne kept its grid record clean with 13-0 victory over Texas Tech; Temple blanked Bucknell 18-0.

**Five Years Ago**

Tony Lazzeri, ex-New York Yankee second baseman, signed one-year contract as coach and utility infielder with Chicago Cubs.

## Ohio State Retains 1st In Standing

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ohio State's unbeaten football team, which appears stronger each time it takes the field, also is gaining favor with the gridiron experts, who for the third-straight week named the Buckeyes the nation's No. 1 college eleven in the weekly Associated Press Poll.

In the Oct. 13 poll, first of the 1942 season, Ohio State rated 25 first-place votes and a total of 636 points. Last week, the Bucks landed in first place on 58 ballots and collected 1,030 points.

But today, 80 of the 123 sports writers participating in the poll reserved first place for the Big Ten Conference pace-setters who knocked off Northwestern, 20-6, last Saturday, their fifth triumph in a row.

With additional backing on the other ballots, the Buckeyes amassed a total of 1,150 points, figured on the basis of 10 for each first-place vote, nine for second, and so on. No voter rated Ohio State lower than sixth.

The top 10 teams (first-place votes in parentheses) and point totals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio State (80) | 1,150 |
| Georgia (25) | 1,029.5 |
| Alabama (6) | 951.5 |
| Notre Dame (3) | 704.5 |
| Georgia Tech (3) | 668 |
| Wisconsin (1) | 574.5 |
| Boston College (4) | 418 |
| Army (1) | 295 |
| Texas Christian | 254 |
| Minnesota | 232 |

Georgia remained in second place and Alabama retained its hold on third place, but fourth was taken over by Notre Dame, which moved up from eighth place after jumping from the 22nd spot two weeks ago.

Michigan slipped from fourth to 13th and Illinois turned fifth place over to Georgia Tech, dropping to 12th. Army and Texas Christian are newcomers to the top 10 this week.

The standings appear destined for considerable scrambling this week-end, when two of the headline games in the country will involve four of the first six teams. Ohio State bumps into Wisconsin and Georgia tangles with Alabama. In addition, eighth-place Army collides with Pennsylvania in a meeting between two powers of the East.

The "second ten" in the standings this week: 11—U. C. L. A., 12—Illinois, 13—Michigan, 14—Pennsylvania, 15—Tulsa and Syracuse, tied, 17—Texas, 18—William and Mary, 19—Louisiana State, 20—Tennessee.

## Breadon States Cards Plan No Sale of Players

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Sam Breadon said today no St. Louis Cardinal would be sold this fall and indicated unless the unforeseen came up none would be sold until spring training time.

Breadon, just back from a Chicago trip thought to be connected with some player deals, thus answered a statement by General Manager Branch Rickey, who said the Cardinals could sell $100,000 in players without hurting the club's pennant chances.

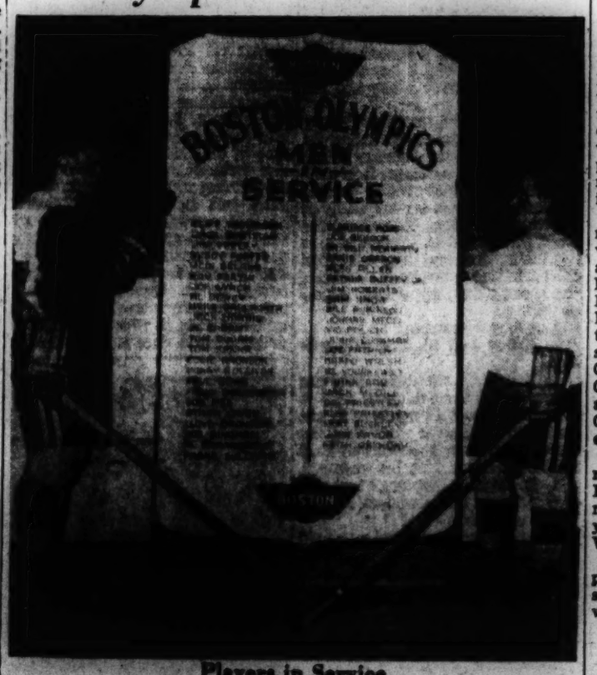
"The uncertainties would make it foolish to sell a player this fall," said Breadon. "We don't know what we'll have and we won't know until time for spring training next year."

Obviously, the draft was an uncertainty Breadon was considering. Enos Slaughter, ace rightfielder, is the only World Champion Redbird thus far taken by the draft, but others face reclassification.

### Lew Riggs Enlists

GRAHAM, N. C. (AP)—Lew Riggs' local draft board announces that the third baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers has enlisted in the Army Air Corps. Riggs, who lives at nearby Mebane, is to report to a station at Fort Myers, Fla., the board said.

## *Olympics' Honor Roll*




**Players in Service**

**Eddie Barry and Al (Fishy) Dumond of the Boston Olympics hockey team flank a list of their former teammates who are now in service. Soon their names will be added to the list too, for Barry expects to join the Navy soon, while Dumond is a corporal in the Army Air Force.**

## *Now on the Upgrade*

Associated Press

**Heading for Harvard Game**

**Princeton's football captain, Richard R. Schmon of St. Catherines, Ontario (left), goes into conference with Coach Elton Wieman concerning the coming game with the Crimson at the Harvard Stadium this week end.**

## USGA and MGA Memberships Fully Worth the Small Cost

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When officers and directors of golf clubs which have been hard hit by war conditions discuss measures of retrenchment in expenditures for the coming year, it is only natural that one of their primary thoughts be whether they are justified in paying dues to the Massachusetts Golf Association and the United States Golf Association. Their decision might be influenced by the action taken at the annual meeting of the M. G. A. delegating to the Executive Committee the right, in its discretion, to decrease the dues of any or all clubs.

The club executives should not be too hasty in their action. The dues of these governing bodies are not really onerous. The M. G. A. charges $75 for clubs operating 18 to 27 holes and $50 for clubs of nine to 12 hole. The U. S. G. A. charges $30 to clubs of 18 or more holes and $15 for less than 18 holes. The most any Massachusetts club could pay, therefore, for membership in both state and national associations is $105, and for the courses under 18 holes, $65.

**Benefits From Membership**

What do the clubs get for their money? Many things. For one thing, any club executive must realize that there must be governing bodies for golf, else the game would relapse into a medium of exercise, individual interpretation of rules, and incessant squabbles, with no final authority for decision. Then, both the U. S. G. A. and the M. G. A. have gone extensively into the matter of experimentation in soil, grasses, drainage, and all other matters pertaining to construction and upkeep of courses, through which activities, conducted by their Green Section services, they have helped to dispense information, bring down costs, and aid in the scientific grooming of courses so that, by and large, the rank and file of golfers have playing conditions today far ahead of 30, 40 or more years ago, as to both fairways and putting greens.

The Massachusetts Golf Association, specifically, also does a number of things to justify 100 per cent support from the clubs within its confines, not the least of which is to help arrange a schedule of open and invitation tournaments which eliminates, as far as possible, conflict of dates, so that the clubs may get the maximum of attendance, consequently the best financial returns. In this matter, alone, some of the clubs, probably benefit in dollars and cents more than the amount of their dues to the M. G. A.

**Great Asset**

It may be trite to say, also, that the State association's handicap list, compiled by strict supervision of all open and invitation tournaments and by reports from the handicap committees of the individual clubs, is a great asset. It also means something to individual golfers for when they go into other districts as, say, down South during the winter, and can present an official handicap card of the M. G. A., it serves both as a means of identification and a basis of local committees in guarding against "mug hunters" from outside districts.

Atop of these and other benefits from the State and national associations, there is the further matter of supporting organizations which uphold the rules, and which are the courts for decisions on innumerable arguments over the rules. The M. G. A. receive plenty of requests, during any season, for decisions over disputed points; the U. S. G. A. literally is deluged with them; for when a club committee decides that it needs support for any decision, and puts it up to the State association, and that body decides that it ought to go to the "Supreme Court," it goes right along to the U. S. G. A. itself.

**A Suggestion**

In this connection, I would suggest one thing to both the United States Golf Association and the Massachusetts Association, viz., that when the U. S. G. A. makes any major change in the rules, it notify the officers of all State or district associations and that they, in turn, notify all their member clubs, and ask that these clubs get out a slip calling attention to such change in the rules and send it to members along with their monthly statements, so that all golfers might become up-to-date in their knowledge of the rules.

It's a waste of time, I'm finally convinced, to urge upon golfers that they read and re-read the rules in order to familiarize themselves on what they can and cannot do. Many of them think they know the rules well enough for all practical purposes. But when an important change is made by the governing bodies, and the thing was called to their attention on a slip of paper involving only a minute of reading, that might serve a real purpose.

## *Plan to Split Major Leagues Into Divisions*

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Herald Tribune says that a plan to split the American and National Baseball Leagues into eastern and western divisions to cope with difficulties of wartime transportation will be considered at the major league meetings in Chicago in December.

The plan, according to an unnamed major league executive, would group the Boston Red Sox and Braves, the New York Yankees and Giants, the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Philadelphia Athletics and Phils and the Washington Senators in the eastern division and the Pittsburgh Pirates, Cincinnati Reds, Detroit Tigers, Cleveland Indians, Chicago Cubs and White Sox and the St. Louis Cardinals and Browns in the western division.

This move would eliminate long road trips and overnight jumps. It would be only a temporary arrangement, possibly only for one year, and would not affect the World Series or the All-Star game.

"I don't say it is going to happen," the executive is quoted as saying, "but I say it is something we are thinking about."

### Kissell to Report

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Adolph Kissell, the Chicago Bears' rookie halfback from Boston College, left for Chapel Hill, N. C., yesterday to report for duty at the Naval Pre-Flight School.

## Scout Report On Princeton Sad to Harlow

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

If football followers were surprised at Princeton's trouncing of Brown last Saturday, so was practically everyone concerned with football. Even so was Floyd Stahl, Harvard's effective scout, whose report to Dick Harlow spells trouble for the eminent oölogist this coming Saturday.

Part of Stahl's report was passed along to the football writers and coaches assembled at their weekly meeting at the Lenox yesterday. Not long before Floyd got up, Harlow has declared that he was just a little tired of building character and would settle for a couple of touchdowns instead. After Floyd sat down, Dick probably mentally reserved the remaining days of practice before the arrival of Princeton to a little more character building.

This Stahl fellow is a rather persistent guy. A year ago he spoke of one Dick Schmon of the Tigers, whom he termed an end who would make trouble for Harvard. Yesterday he led right off by again speaking of Schmon, who this year is captain of the Old Nassau eleven.

"Schmon is even improved over a year ago," he declared, "and Saturday he led the line in outplaying the Brown forwards. A veteran outfit, they rushed the Brown offense, bottled up their running attack, and forced Don Savage, their passer, to eat the ball when he attempted to find his receivers."

**Improved at Center**

Stahl went on to point out that the Tigers are vastly improved at center, where they have Frank Perantoni, a better-than-200-pounder who plays about 50 per cent of the game. He was the one who did so much to bottle up the Penn attack two Saturdays ago. In the backfield they have Warren Veith, a sophomore who is the fastest man on the squad at wingback, Dick West at blocking back, and Bob Perina—brother of the Tiger track star, Anson—at tailback. "Perina," said Floyd, "is their big gun. He is a fine punter and a good quick kicker. He runs equally well both outside and inside, and he is as good a passer as I have seen this fall."

Harlow was a thoughtful coach, as he headed back for practice yesterday, probably to try a little character finding as well as building.

Yesterday's meeting was the best attended of the season, with 62 putting in an appearance, including Athletic Directors Bill Bingham of Harvard, John Curley of B. C., John Harmon of B. U., and Putty Parsons of Northeastern. In addition, Walter Brown of the Garden made his last public appearance as a civilian before assuming today the directorship of publicity as a Major for the First Service Command.

**"Peculiar Team"**

Danny Myers of B. C., who is now being looked for to have an undefeated season, said that his Eagles were "the most peculiar team I have ever had contact with. They get themselves into the worst messes, and then calmly proceed to get themselves out. They give the ball to the opposing team on our goal line, and then take it away, without turning a hair."

The players, he said, never mention the name of the teams they have played. "They only look ahead, and Holovak and Naumetz, our co-captains, circulate among the squad to remind them to keep looking ahead. It's a wonderful attitude."

**Bit of Fencing**

Lew Manly of Tufts and Foxy Flumere of Northeastern did a bit of fencing, for their teams meet this week end. Said Foxy, "I don't know about that Williams game (Williams 47, Tufts 6). I think that Lew must have been holding something back." Said Lew, "If I were, I certainly would like to find it."

Manly went on to say, after getting a laugh with his, "Well, it's certainly great to be back among friends," that Tufts had scouted Northeastern three times and Northeastern had done the same to Tufts four times. "It should be a very scientific game," he drawled.

**Marr's Report**

Harry Marr of B. C. presented his usually excellent scout report, this time relating what the Eagles could expect from Georgetown. "Their first team will be bigger than we," he said, "and their Frank Dornfeld can rate right alongside Wake Forest's Red Cochran." Cochran was the whole show for Wake Forest last Saturday, and when he finally left the game received a tremendous ovation from the crowd.

Boston University's Walt Holmer declared his boys were improving, but so is the opposition. He pointed out that the Terriers' next stop, Cincinnati, will find them up against a team which last Saturday scored 13 points on Georgia. The B. U. squad leaves Thursday, stops over in Pittsburgh, arrives late Friday afternoon.

### Beazley in Navy?

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Johnny Beazley, pitching hero of the 1942 World Series, has applied for placement in the Navy's Physical Fitness Program, Lieut. W. R. (JG) Walker, Recruiting Officer in charge of the Navy's V-5, V-7 and Seabees program here announced.

Commerce and Finance

# Report to WPB Sees Federal Control of Inventories Necessary

Business and Industry

## Billion Dollars In War Goods Aim of G. E.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—A billion dollars in war goods is the 1942 goal of the General Electric Company, G. E. stockholders were informed.

Vast plant expansions, hiring and training of thousands of new workers, conversion of facilities and the company's use of more than 500 subcontractors were described in a censor-approved booklet which said:

"The full story of what General Electric is doing in World War II cannot be told until World War II is over. This is as it should be, for any detailed accounting at this time would reveal information which would be of aid and comfort to the enemy.

"But many of the high lights of how General Electric is helping to bring the cause of the United Nations to a swift and victorious conclusion can be revealed now."

Pointing out that the company's war program began before the fall of France, when Charles E. Wilson, former G. E. president, appointed a war projects committee, the report noted:

"In 1940 and 1941, $48,100,000 had been spent on new facilities for war projects . . . and the eventual total cost was estimated to be $154,700,000.

"Of this amount, $46,700,000 has been or will be financed by General Electric; the remainder of the cost is borne by Government agencies."

"Factory employment," it continued, "increased 25 per cent from Jan. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940. . . . During 1941 more than 34,000 new employees were added to the payrolls."

"Streamlined" specialized courses in performance of a single task have been used successfully to supplement normal training procedure, and women increasingly have replaced men entering military service both in factories and offices, the report stated, adding:

"The training program had to be further enlarged in order to teach not only G. E. employees but representatives of the armed forces how to maintain in the field the great variety of war devices —many of them new and highly technical—which the company is making."

"During the past year miscellaneous parts alone produced by General Electric subcontractors were valued at nearly $20,000,000," the stockholders were told. Stressing the diversified nature of subcontractors and their products, the booklet said:

"One New England machine company, which is producing parts on a merchant marine job, is using equipment which built parts for the Monitor in the Civil War, produced weapons for the Spanish-American War, and took part in the World War I effort."

## Department Store Sales Up 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nationwide department store sales for the week ended Oct. 17 increased 16 per cent over the total for the same period in 1941, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

However, the upward trend still fell below the 26 per cent increase which the previous week's sales totalled over the same week in 1941, the report said. For the four-weeks period ending Oct. 17, the national sales showed a 5 per cent increase over last year.

Per cent of increase in each of the Federal Reserve districts, as reported by the board, was as follows:

Boston 9, New York 7, Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 16, Richmond 14, Atlanta 13, Chicago 19, St. Louis 14, Kansas City 27, Dallas 20, San Francisco 39.

*Bendix Director*

William H. Houghton

Controller of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, elected a director of the company. George Rentschler, President of the General Machinery Corporation, and Chairman of the South Eastern Shipbuilding Company, was also named to the board.

## Federal Employees Lead Subscriptions To U. S. War Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The folks on the Federal pay roll are showing the rest of the nation how to buy war bonds these days.

Total collections from Federal employees—with the exception of the War Department and the Post Office Department field service for which no reports were available —amounted to $16,217,874 during September, the Treasury reported.

This represented 9.61 per cent of the gross pay rolls for the month, while September bond purchasing by the country at large didn't quite average 8 per cent, according to the War Savings Staff's figures.

However, the nation's overall average has nearly doubled in the past nine months, so the Treasury wasn't kicking.

The Federal report also showed 72.15 per cent participation on the part of Uncle Sam's hired help—and although the national average percentage wasn't announced, it admittedly was considerably lower than that.

Leading a list of some 70 bureaus were the Public Roads Administration, the National Mediation Board and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, all of which averaged 11 per cent or better. Six other bureaus had averages of 10 per cent or more, including the Navy Department which pioneered the war bond pay-roll savings plan among Federal groups, and (relax, Mr. Morgenthau) the Treasury Department.

The five lowest bureaus, varying from 5 per cent to less than 1 per cent, were the Interior Department, Office of War Information, War Manpower Commission, Work Projects Administration and Freedmen's Hospital.

In the lowest quarter of the standings, sporting only a 6.1 per cent average, were the employees of the White House.

## General Foods Net $1.61 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — General Foods Corp. reported earnings on the common stock for the first nine months of 1942 were $8,462,958, or $1.61 a share, compared with $10,169,505, or $1.94 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Sales for the three quarters were $167,386,263 against $136,172,714 in the corresponding period last year. The company's statement said disposal of certain raw materials accounted for the sales increase.

## Federal Charge Of Inventories Seen Essential

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government regulation of retail and wholesale inventories is essential, the War Production Board's special inventory policy committee reported today, to prepare stocks for "the general rationing systems which will inevitably be put into effect."

The report, embodying findings on which the committee based its recent decision to regulate stocks of consumers' goods in the hands of manufacturers, retail stores and wholesalers, was submitted to Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of Civilian Supply.

Since purchases under rationing are distributed among localities in about the same proportion as under normal trade conditions, the committee said, it is essential that stocks be available to stores of all sizes and in all parts of the country.

Under the present tendency of big dealers to buy up heavy inventories, "many small stores are liable to be put out of business," the report noted. "Insofar as communities must depend upon small retailers to supply their needs . . . the preservation of such outlets is vital to the war effort."

Retail inventories now stand at the high figure of $7,300,000,000, the committee estimated having increased 49 per cent from early 1939 to mid-1942. Sales volume went up in the same period only 30.1 per cent. Much of the inventory loading was prompted by anticipation of shortages and some of it by the expectation of price increases.

Financially strong retailers in the bigger cities "possessed a disproportionate share of the total stock." Department stores owned 15.4 per cent of the total, though they make only 9.4 per cent of the sales.

Incomplete data was on hand from mail-order houses, the report said, but the committee declared it was reasonable to believe they had engaged in "competitive protective buying," at least as much as department stores. Effect of this, the committee warned, "may be expected to be especially damaging to small stores serving rural communities."

## Canadian Shipments Of Newsprint Drop During September

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian shipments of newsprint in September at 292,405 tons were 12,605 tons lower than in the same period in 1941, Newsprint Association of Canada announced.

The association reported that shipments to users in Canada and the United States increased 1.5 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively while shipments to overseas customers decreased 70 per cent in September. Shipments represented 82.1 per cent of capacity compared with 69.0 per cent in August and 86.9 per cent in September of last year.

Canadian production, the association indicated, amounted to 257,618 tons and was 40,658 tons below September, 1941. Production represented 72.4 per cent of capacity as against 68.4 per cent in August and 84.9 per cent a year ago. Shipments exceeded production by 34,787 tons and there was a corresponding reduction in stocks held by Canadian manufacturers.

Shipments by United States mills increased 4.1 per cent over September of last year, while production declined 0.9 per cent, the association reported. Shipments exceeded production by 5,598 tons and stocks held by United States mills decreased by that amount.

Newfoundland shipments increased 25.8 per cent while production declined 20 per cent from the levels reported by the association a year ago. Shipments to the United States and overseas customers increased 0.3 per cent and 84.1 per cent respectively. Shipments exceeded production by 6,509 tons and manufacturers' inventories were reduced to that extent.

Stocks of all North American manufacturers declined 46,894 tons in September, the association found, and amounted to 207,859 tons at the end of the month. In 1941 and 1940 there were corresponding reductions of 2,879 and 1,466 tons respectively.

## Freight Trucking Increases 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Trucking Associations reported that the volume of freight moved by motor carriers in September increased 4.3 per cent over the previous month and 7 per cent over September, 1941.

## New Management For Triumph Explosives

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Formation of a new management and directorate of Triumph Explosives, Inc., whose plant at Elkton, Md., was seized by the Government on Oct. 13, was announced by the new president, John H. Lucas.

Mr. Lucas, who has been vice-president of the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company, said new directors and officials were named following the resignation of all the former official personnel.

New directors of the company, all Pittsburgh business and professional men, are Mr. Lucas; C. W. Bennett, former president of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.; Attorney Robert D. Ferguson; William T. Kilborn, president of the Flannery Bolt Co.; W. H. Remmel, vice-president in charge of production of Hubbard & Co.; R. Templeton Smith, president of Bert Bensa Laboratories; and Richard B. Tucker, director of glass sales for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Mr. Ferguson will serve as vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

## Shortages Seen Foreshadowing Concentration of Retail Units

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—Concentration of retail businesses, on the same principle as the concentration of production in "nucleus plants" in a manufacturing industry, will come with or without Government regulation, David Ginsburg, general counsel of the Office of Price Administration, predicted in a speech here.

Mr. Ginsburg told the West Virginia Retail Grocers Association that the Senate Small Business Committee was studying how best to aid retailers to "withdraw from business while still solvent and without the stigma of bankruptcy," in view of tightening shortages of goods to sell, losses of trained clerks, and the higher cost of doing business under rationing.

**The Nucleus Plant Idea**

Under the industrial concentration program, Mr. Ginsburg noted, two or three nucleus plants can be kept running full time to fill essential civilian needs, instead of five plants operating at half capacity because of the materials shortage.

"The same principle is equally applicable to the field of distribution in those lines where the shrinkage is heavy," he declared. "The important factor, remember, is that there will be some form of concentration whether or not any action is taken. If nothing is done, the strong firms, the firms in a better competitive position or perhaps the more ruthless firms, will drive the less favorably situated out of business. It will be concentration on an unplanned basis.

"In my judgment, there is need for some systematic and organized program for determining which firms shall survive. This is especially important for the preservation of small business."

**Sees 18 P. C. Drop in Sales**

Provision must be made, if retailers are to withdraw from the field, for valuing their assets, he said, for helping wholesalers buy back the stocks or transferring them to places where they can be used.

The OPA's chief legal official estimated that 18 per cent fewer goods and services would be available for sale next year than in 1941; and that by the end of 1943 retail sales would be 22 per cent under their present level.

"After existing stocks are gone —and that won't be long—there will be no more automobiles or electric refrigerators," he said. . . . "Washing machines, vacuum cleaners and home radios haven't been made for six months.

"We spent about $250,000,000 in 1941 for electrical household gadgets. Next year, $5,000,000 will buy the entire output of such things. And after the shelves are emptied, there will be no more sewing machines or typewriters, no more American-made clocks or watches—these industries are all completely converted to war production."

**Hints at Subsidies**

Mr. Ginsburg hinted at Federal subsidization to keep necessary dealers in business.

"Should it become necessary as the pressures grow to subsidize essential, efficient distributors in order to keep them going," he said, "that action should be viewed as part of the war effort. Subsidies for essential distribution may conceivably become necessary in the public interest."

For OPA's part, Mr. Ginsburg promised that price ceiling regulations would be made simpler and more understandable, would entail less record-keeping and would be more readily enforced.

The war, he said, may have the salutary effect of squeezing a lot of "luxury gadgets and non-essential nonsense" out of our system of distribution.

"It seems likely that there will be a shift in the center of gravity of the market—that incomes over $4,000 will be doing less of the spending, and incomes under $4,000 will be doing more.

"Competing for the massed dollars in the moderate-income scales will be many new products, using new materials which the war has brought into unprecedented quantity production — aluminum, magnesium, plastics. My hope is that common sense models and streamlined, low-cost distribution may serve to bring these products within reach of the moderate-income groups."

## Output Manganese Nodules Planned In Low-Grade Field in South Dakota

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D.—Production of 300,000 tons of manganese nodules annually is the goal of the $800,000 development program which is to start immediately in the low grade field near here, according to United States Representative Francis Case of South Dakota.

The South Dakota development, according to an earlier announcement by the War Production Board, is designed to supply about one-twelfth of the American steel industry's requirements of 1,250,000 tons of manganese next year.

Representative Case quoted a "responsible federal official" as saying that the South Dakota project "is the most promising angle in the manganese development in the United States."

The International Minerals and Chemical Corporation will construct and operate the plant. The corporation, according to Louis Ware, President, has signed a contract with the Government-owned Metals Reserve Corporation, which holds a royalty contract with the General Manganese Corporation, lessee of the extensive manganese lands.

The International Minerals and Chemical Corporation is made up of a group of professional mining men interested in developing ore deposits. It is not a stock selling company. Defense Plant Corporation will provide the funds for the Chamberlain plant.

The South Dakota ore, which averages about 16 per cent, will be combined with ores containing as much as 60 per cent manganese from Montana and Minnesota to produce the 48 per cent concentration used in steel smelters, according to the War Production Board announcement.

## WPB Urges Digging Deeper for Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industrial concerns "must undergo a thorough, old-fashioned house cleaning" to uncover every possible bit of industrial scrap, Donald M. Nelson says, because large deliveries of industrial scrap are essential to meet winter supply demands.

The War Production Board chairman appealed to industrial concerns to "dig deeper and even deeper" as he asserted that all equipment that cannot be repaired and put to war production "belongs on the nation's scrap pile."

"Nothing is more important to war production than scrap," said Mr. Nelson, in a statement. "The amount of scrap we get depends in a large measure on industrial scrap. It is essential to the successful solving of the winter supply problem." He added that during the last half of this year industrial firms must provide 12,000,000 tons of scrap.

The WPB chief said the results of the recent salvage drive conducted by the nation's newspapers showed the "kind of co-operation they can give, and we are grateful to them for their magnificent job."

## Steel Output Rate Seen at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry is scheduled to operate this week at the highest level in history with production at an estimated 101.1 per cent of theoretical capacity for an output of 1,729,500 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Last week's operations of 101 per cent produced an estimated tonnage of 1,727,800 tons. A month ago the mills averaged 97.3 per cent and output was 1,664,500 tons.

A year ago the industry reached 99.9 per cent, the 1941 peak, for an outturn of 1,650,500 tons.

Steel trade sources said the latest indicated rise in production was partly a further reflection of better scrap supplies resulting from the nationwide salvage drive.

## Youngstown Sheet Reports Decline in Quarter Net

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO (AP)—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., reported quarter earnings of $2,459,652, bringing earnings for the three quarters of 1942 to $7,327,350.

The net earnings compare with second quarter net of $2,291,119; with $2,576,579 in the first quarter and with 1941 third quarter earnings of $3,103,649.

## Metallurgists Rapidly Discovering New Ways to Speed War Production

CLEVELAND (AP)—A gun once requiring 56 pounds of steel now takes only 14. An ordnance part formerly made of brass needed 10 minutes of machine work; now it's stamped out of steel in a minute and a half. Armor is being made without one of the hardening elements once considered vital to it, and big shells that used to be made of brass now come from steel.

Metallurgists here for the National Metal Congress cited these as some of the things they're doing to help win the war.

One of war's big requirements, of course, is to make metals hard —to put that extra toughness into thousands of things, from drills to tank treads. Elements that help do this job are "strategic materials," like chromium, vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, and nickel.

And the outlook for them is "very encouraging," declared William P. Woodside of Detroit, founder and twice president of the American Society of Metals.

"Metallurgists have been able to cut down the use of these elements and still produce satisfactory armament and cutting tools, and in quantities far exceeding normal times," he said.

In the last war Mr. Woodside directed a plant that hardened metals by heat treating. He finds "the industrial direction of this war far superior to the last." A blacksmith's apprentice 50 years ago, he is now research vice-president of Climax Molybdenum Co., as well as chairman of two Detroit companies in war work.

Molybdenum, a product of western ore, is a vital constituent, along with tungsten, in machine tools' cutting equipment. United States production of "molly" has increased 300 per cent in the last two years, Mr. Woodside said.

## Farmers Share Record N. Y. Milk Pool of $14,613,954

NEW YORK (AP)—Dairy farmers of the six states of the New York metropolitan milk pool shared last week a record pool of $14,613,954, which is 16.7 per cent more than the milk pool of September, 1941, Milk Marketing Administrator Charles J. Blanford announced.

The pool represents payment for last month's deliveries of 477,455,790 pounds of milk. New York farmers contributed 78.6 per cent of the pool, an increase of 2.5 per cent in deliveries, Mr. Blanford said.

**Sharon Steel Net Lower**

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profit of Sharon Steel Corp, for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $948,589, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.85 a common share, against $1,226,140, or $2.25 a common share, in the like 1941 period.

## Dealers Oppose Disclosure Of Market Prices

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Opposition of the board of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. to a proposed rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission that would require over-the-counter dealers to disclose market prices to customers in each transaction was set forth in a memorandum addressed to Ganson Purcell, chairman of the SEC.

The proposed rule would require that the over-the-counter dealer disclose the best bid and asked prices for a security at the time of its sale or purchase; if both prices are not available, then one or the other; or if no quotation is available, then the dealer must report the circumstances to his customer. The rule also would require that the dealer keep records of the times of bid and asked prices quoted and the sources of his information.

**Hinder Self-Regulation**

In a letter accompanying the memorandum, the board said, "Our experience of the last two years in self-regulation fortifies our belief that the standards of the securities business can be placed on a high professional level without imposing upon that business further restrictive rules and regulations and that adoption of such further rules and regulations may, indeed, seriously interfere with the process of self-regulation."

The association likewise expresses doubt that either the immediate or the ultimate objective sought by the commission can be attained with the proposed rule.

Stating the position of the association's executive committee, the memorandum concluded as follows:

"1. Association experience has demonstrated that only a small marginal element within the business has engaged in the practices which the proposed rule would seek to cure.

"2. The purpose of the association and the commission can best be served in the interests of all concerned by further co-operative effort.

"3. The association will demonstrate that the problem can be met most effectively in the interest of the public and the business by continuing our co-operative work in an atmosphere of mutual confidence;

"4. To put such a rule into effect would undoubtedly harm a large portion of the business and not reach those at whom the proposed rule is directed, it being our considered opinion that the proposed rule, if promulgated, would be easy to evade;

"5. The number of registered brokers and dealers outside of the association is not large enough nor is their volume of business important enough to justify such a rule on the grounds that they are beyond N. A. S. D. policing and therefore constitute a major problem for the commission; and

"6. There would be no further need for the association in the field of work in which it has been most active and successful."

**Held Unworkable**

In the opinion of the association heads the proposed rule is unworkable and impracticable, "but it is not our purpose to discuss technical and mechanical details in this memorandum," and they further pointed out, they do not intend to examine its legal authority in the light of the intent of Congress and the provisions of the statute.

"We take issue with the proposal on more fundamental grounds and deny that there is any necessity for such a rule," they asserted. "We take the position as a result of practical experience and out of a knowledge of conditions as they truly exist."

*Air Traffic Manager*

MacEwan

Byron T. Cline

Named Northern Traffic Manager for Chicago and Southern Air Lines, with general supervision of the Chicago and St. Louis traffic offices. Mr. Cline, formerly district traffic manager of the company's St. Louis office, is one of the pioneer air transport traffic men in the country.

## $50,000,000 Armour Loan At 2¾ P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Armour & Company of Illinois, meat packers, announced it had concluded negotiations for a $50,000,000 revolving credit agreement with 20 banks, headed by the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

The line of credit, believed to be the largest ever arranged by a meat packing company, will make available working capital to permit the purchase of greatly increased supplies of livestock this autumn, the company stated.

The loan is of the type authorized by the Federal Reserve Board's regulation "V," under which the U. S. War Department guarantees it to the extent of 90 per cent.

An interest rate of 2¾ per cent has been agreed upon for sums borrowed under the credit and the company has agreed to pay a committee fee of ½ of 1 per cent on any unused portion of the credit.

Other banks participating in the agreement were:

The First National Bank of Chicago; the Chase National Bank, New York City; Bankers Trust Company of New York City; Manufacturers Trust Company, New York City; the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh; the National City Bank of New York; the Philadelphia National Bank; Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco; Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York City; the First National Bank of Boston; Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City; the New York Trust Co.; the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York City; Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; the Cleveland Trust Company; Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis; National Bank of Detroit; Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; and the Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

George A. Eastwood, president, explaining the reasons for the credit line, said:

"The working capital of Armour & Company (Illinois) is sufficient for normal purposes but might not be sufficient if livestock marketing in the immediate future prove to be as large as expected. Consequently, we sought and have been granted a "V" loan under a revolving credit agreement for three years which we believe will be commensurate with our maximum needs.

"Armour & Company of Delaware, the principal subsidiary of Armour & Company (Illinois) will continue to supply its own working capital needs through its established bank lines of credit."

**Business Failures Below 1941**

NEW YORK, (AP)—Business failures for the week ended Oct. 22 numbered 145 against 132 in the preceding week and 178 in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

## Wickard Sees 1943 Crop Year Crucial

TORONTO, Oct. 27 (AP) — The year 1943 will be a crucial one and "we must make an extreme effort to reach our food goals," Claude Wickard, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, said in a recorded address broadcast last evening on a Canadian farm radio forum.

"We must somehow accomplish the enormous task before us," he said. "Canada and the United States together must provide much of the food necessary for the cause of the United Nations and for feeding the hungry people of the earth after the war is won."

At the same time, Mr. Wickard said, it is uncertain whether goals which had been set for certain crops could be reached because of lack of farm labor. If such goals are reached "it will be because the farmers work even longer and harder than they did this year, and because they concentrate all their land and effort on products that are absolutely essential."

Farm women and children would have to carry a heavier part of the load and farm neighbors would have to exchange their time and their machines over wider areas, he said.

Mr. Wickard told how U. S. Crops in 1942 broke all records, production of oil-bearing crops, for instance, being doubled to more than replace the supply lost when Japan cut off shipments from the Far East.

The farmers should get most of the credit for the production achievements, he said, adding that it was a good thing production was so great because future demands on American food and fiber will be tremendous.

Reviewing the United States farm program, Mr. Wickard said the price program called for floors as well as ceilings.

"A limit is set on how low prices can fall, as well as how high they can rise. The chief purpose is to prevent a sudden collapse during the war and keep farm families from taking the licking they did after the First World War."

## U. of P. Sponsors Tax Round-Tables

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—The Tax Insttiute of the University of Pennsylvania announced the sponsorship of eight regional round-tables designed to gain information on the nature and extent of state and local fiscal problems created by the war.

Regional centers selected for the conferences, to be held in late October and early November, are Seattle, Wash.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Dallas, Texas; Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Philadelphia and Boston. Administration of the round-tables will be handled by local leadership appointed by the tax institute, with civic leaders serving as chairmen.

The round-tables will serve as forerunners to the national symposium on "Wartime Problems of State and Local Finance," to be conducted by the institute at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on Nov. 27 and 28 under the chairmanship of Dr. Frederick L. Bird, director of municipal research of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 16 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Nov. 16 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Nov. 18 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 16 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Nov 20 |


## Fuel Saving Rules for Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Minneapolis

Twelve ways in which industrial plants can save fuel were revealed in a program of wartime conservation developed by engineers of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

"Actual tests show that where these rules have been put into effect, fuel savings as high as 30 per cent have resulted," says John E. Haines, manager of the air-conditioning controls division of Minneapolis-Honeywell, which is the world's leading mass producer of precision equipment.

The 12 fuel conservation rules, based on the company's 57 years of experience in supplying controls to industry, follow:

1. Maintain the minimum permissible temperature in each section of an industrial building. For example, the office at 68 degrees, the machine room at 62, assembly room 65 and storage space 50. Remember that lower temperatures are more comfortable where manual labor is performed.
2. Maintain even temperatures in all occupied spaces and take frequent readings or recordings to be certain that these temperatures are being maintained.
3. Turn off the heat in unoccupied spaces or reduce the temperature to just above 32 degrees where freezing would cause damage.
4. Disconnect unused lines and radiation.
5. Reduce temperatures at least 10 degrees when space is not being used, such as at night.
6. Use ventilating fans only when absolutely necessary and reduce the amount of outside air taken in to a practical minimum.
7. Insulate all doors and windows and keep them closed except to maintain a minimum of ventilation required for the workers' comfort.
8. Remove anything which shields radiators, such as machines and cabinets, so that there will be no retarding of the flow of heat.
9. Have a competent heating engineer make a complete survey of the heating system and make any changes he recommends.
10. Employ a competent maintenance man to operate the heating system and make a complete survey of the system at least once a month.
11. Make every effort to obtain the co-operation of everyone in the building to save fuel by keeping windows and doors closed and by reporting overheating.
12. Control the temperature of hot water delivered to factory processes and washrooms at the minimum permissible.


**The New Federal Tax Law**

HOW IT AFFECTS

**YOU**

Copies of the Revenue Act of 1942 (with Explanatory Digest) as signed by President Roosevelt, on October 21, are now available free of charge from our trust officers or from any of our branch office managers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

*The National*

**Shawmut Bank**

*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

Listen to John Barry with "Frontline Headlines" — WNAC Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 700,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 629,100 |
| 1941 volume to date | 90,480,376 |
| 1940 volume to date | 116,312,146 |

## Stock Market Off Fractions To 2 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Stocks turned downward today on a moderate selling movement credited to concern over the battle for Guadalcanal Island.

The Navy Department's overnight disclosure of the intensity of the Japanese Solomons attack helped to put the market off balance from the start and while offerings lightened in the later proceedings little rallying power was evident.

In the final hour declines in the pivotal industrials ranged from fractions to around 2 points.

Transactions amounted to about 700,000 shares.

A good part of the selling, brokers reported, represented profit cashing, which was encouraged by yesterday's irregular rise to the best average levels since early November.

Westinghouse, American Telephone, du Pont and Allied Chemical slid off 1 to 2 points. Fractional dips were recorded by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas, American Smelting, International Nickel, American Can, Johns-Manville, Goodrich, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Corp. Bell Aircraft carried a modest gain on the announcement of a $2 dividend. A similar payment was authorized a year ago.

Rails followed the main trend but losses were not heavy. Pennsylvania was better supported than the rest on talk of a possible increase in the December dividend.

In the curb declines were registered by Niagara Hudson Power, N. J. Zinc, and American Cyanamid. Gulf Oil and Humble were resistant.

**Decline in Bonds**

Declines of fractions to around a point were fairly widespread in the bond market today with medium priced reds showing the widest losses near the final hour.

Issues fairly active on the downturn included International Great Northern 6s and 6s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '81, New England Railroad 4s, New York Central Consolidated 4s, Northern Pacific 4½s and 6s, North Western 4¾s, and Rock Island 4s of '88.

Smaller losses were posted against Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and the Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, '68 and '81. A few rails managed to tack on fractional gains.

International Hydro - Electric convertible 6s and International Telephone 5s were off fractionally among utilities.

U. S. Governments held steady while subscriptions continued to pour in for the new $2,000,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates.

Foreign bonds were quiet with prices about steady.

## Canadian Newsprint Firms to Operate Under Permit Nov. 1

OTTAWA (AP)—All manufacturers of newsprint in Canada are required to operate under permit after Nov. 1, R. L. Weldon, newsprint administrator for the prices board, announced.

He said the move was aimed to facilitate control in allocating newsprint tonnage among the various manufacturers. The order applies to export as well as domestic production.

Copies of the new order, together with permits to manufacturers, have been mailed to all newsprint companies.

"To meet the rapidly-growing need for electrical power and manpower in war industries and to facilitate control arising out of these needs, it has become necessary to allocate newsprint tonnage to the various newsprint manufacturers," said today's prices board statement.

It quoted Mr. Weldon as saying: "This order is designed to facilitate control required in regulating transfers of tonnage and compensation involved. In order that allocation may proceed in an orderly manner all newsprint companies under my jurisdiction have been granted permits."

More than 90 per cent of the newsprint manufactured in Canada is exported, the statement said. The application of the permit system to export as well as domestic production, said Mr. Weldon, "is another step in the plans to maintain an orderly supply of newsprint to sustain the press throughout the United Nations."

"About three-quarters of all newsprint paper required for this purpose is produced in Canada," he said.

## London Market Firm In Active Trading

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The stock market was firm today in active trading, although turnover was under yesterday's record wartime volume.

Textile shares led industrials upward and kaffirs, diamonds and rubbers all finished with gains.

Home rails held steady and oils moved narrowly.

International securities were higher although Brazilian issues eased under profit taking in the foreign list. British funds were quiet.

**Cut in Shipbuilding Time**

WASHINGTON (AP)—It required an average of only 70.1 days to build Liberty ships in September, compared with 83.3 days in August, and 241.3 days in January, the Maritime Commission reported. Sixty-seven were delivered last month.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott L .60a | 1 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Oct 26 |
| 49¾ | 39 | Acme Stl (3) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Oct 26 |
| 7¾ | 5⅓ | Adams E .15e | 13 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Adams-M 1¾e | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅜ |
| 15¼ | 10 | Addressog (1) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 38⅜ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 5 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 13 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | Allegany Cp | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Allegh pf xw | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | Oct ... |
| 6 | 3½ | All'ghPf$3Owe | 2 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Allegh pr pf | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 26 |
| 22¾ | 16 | Allegl.$1.20a | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ¾ |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Allen Ind (1g) | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 26 |
| 149 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye 6a | 2 | 142 | 140½ | 140½ | —2½ |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 2 | 10½ | 11½ | 11½ | Oct 23 |
| 16 | 11⅞ | Allied Mi ⅛e | 4 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 6¼ | 4 | Allied St .45e | 10 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 64 | Allied St pf 5 | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Oct 22 |
| 30⅛ | 22 | Allis-C M ¾e | 23 | 26⅜ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¾ |
| 18¾ | 14¾ | Alpha P C ¾ae | 3 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Oct 26 |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 22 |
| 18⅞ | 12¾ | Amal L pf ½g | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Oct 15 |
| 70½ | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 3 | 68⅜ | 68 | 68 | —1⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 18¼ | Am A Ch 1.20a | 5 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 48¼ | 25¼ | Am Am 1½pg | 20 | 46 | 43¼ | 43⅞ | —1⅞ |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Am B N 1.40e | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 6½ | 3⅜ | Am Bosch ¼ae | 3 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh .95e | 5 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | — ½ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 40 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 56⅜ | Am Can (3) | 5 | 68 | 67 | 67 | —1 |
| 176 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 170 | 170 | 170 | |
| 33 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 5 | 27 | 26¼ | 26¼ | —1¼ |
| 73⅜ | 55½ | Am CF pf5¼ae | 1 | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 16 | Am Ch&Cl¼ae | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 105 | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | Oct 2 |
| 90 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | Oct 26 |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | Am Colortype | 3 | 6⅛ | 5¾ | 6⅛ | Oct 20 |
| 22¾ | 14½ | Am C Sug (2e) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅞ | Am Distill | 16 | 15 | 14½ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Am Ecaus Till | 23 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 3¼ | Am Euro ¼ae | 2 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ½ |
| 24 | 16¼ | Am Expt 1½ae | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| 1½ | ⅜ | Am & For Pow | 4 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 38¾ | 16¼ | Am FP6pf .90k | 5 | 36¼ | 35¾ | 36¼ | Oct 26 |
| 43¾ | 18⅞ | AFP$7pf1.05k | 3 | 41 | 40 | 40½ | — ½ |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | 3 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 5 | — ¼ |
| 35 | 25½ | Am-H SS 2¼ae | 4 | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34½ | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Am Hide&Les | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| 36¼ | 32½ | Am HL pf (3) | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | Oct 16 |
| 50 | 36⅞ | Am Home 2.40 | 2 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ | — ⅞ |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 6 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Oct 26 |
| 54 | 45 | Am Ice pf | 3 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | |
| 4⅜ | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 12 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| 7 | 5 | Am Invest .55e | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅜ |
| 10¼ | 6¼ | Am Locomotive | 6 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 65 | AmLo pf 5¼ak | 2 | 84½ | 84 | 84 | —1 |
| 12¼ | 9½ | Am M&F .60e | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4 | Am M & Met | 14 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 2 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Am Pow & Lt | 23 | 7⅜ | ⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 15½ | APLS6p33⅓k | 7 | 20 | 18¾ | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 22 | 12½ | APLS5p2.81k | 5 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17¾ | — ½ |
| 5⅞ | 3¾ | Am R&S .15e | 21 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅜ |
| 12 | 9½ | Am R M .70e | 24 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | — ¼ |
| 8 | 4¾ | Am Saf R ⅓ae | 6 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 6¾ | Am Seat ⅓pe | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | Oct 26 |
| 4 | 3½ | Am Smelt (2) | 5 | 41 | 40 | 40 | —1 |
| 147 | 132½ | Am Smlt pf 7 | 1 | 144 | 144 | 144 | Oct 26 |
| 3⅛ | 2⅜ | Am Snuff2.80e | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| 21¾ | 16⅜ | Am Stl F 1½g | 26 | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores ¾ae | 1 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅜ |
| 12 | 7½ | Am Stovel.20 | 2 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 57⅝ | 48¾ | Am Sug pf J | 1 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | Oct 26 |
| 25 | 17¼ | Am Sm Tob ⅛e | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | Oct 22 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 13 | 126⅝ | 125½ | 125⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob (3) | 1 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ⅝ |
| 50¾ | 47⅜ | Am Tob B (3) | 7 | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44¼ | — ¼ |
| 1438⅜ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 152 | 151½ | 152 | |
| 67⅜ | 53¾ | Am Type Fors | 12 | 63¼ | 62½ | 63¼ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 22 | Am Visc (2) | 10 | 25⅞ | 28¾ | 29 | — ¼ |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | Oct 26 |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | Am Water Wks | 40 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 39 | Am WW 1pf 6 | 7 | 51¼ | 50 | 51¼ | Oct 26 |
| 58⅜ | 33¼ | Am Woolen | 1 | 45¾ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | Oct 26 |
| 76⅜ | 52 | Am Wool pf 6k | 2 | 61½ | 61¼ | 61¼ | Oct 26 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | An Chile L&S | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 50 | 38⅝ | AmZ pr pf33⅓k | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ½ |
| 28⅝ | 22⅜ | Anacon (1½ge) | 34 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H .30e | 9 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 12¼ | 7¾ | Andes Cop ¾ae | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Oct 24 |
| 1⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Oct 16 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D-M1¾ae | 4 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 111⅝ | 102 | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Oct 26 |
| 4⅜ | 2½ | Armour (1) | 19 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 67½ | 42 | Arm pr pf4½g | 7 | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¾ |
| 66 | 40½ | Arm Til pf | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | Oct 21 |
| 25¼ | 21 | Armstrong ¾ae | 4 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ⅝ae | 1 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | Oct 26 |
| 4¾ | 2⅝ | Artloom (.30e) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Oct 19 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Asso Dry Gds | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | Oct 24 |
| 83 | 53 | ADG2pf163¾k | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Oct 24 |
| 27⅛ | 20 | Associates 1.2 | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | Sep 29 |
| 53 | 27½ | Atchison (6e) | 42 | 51⅝ | 51 | 51½ | — ⅜ |
| 72½ | 60¾ | At T&Sf pf 5 | 2 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 34½ | 19¾ | At Gt L .1g | 10 | 33 | 32 | 32¼ | — ⅜ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&WI 3g | 3 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | Oct 24 |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&Wlpf2½ae | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 43¼ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .55e | 1 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¾ |
| 109¾ | 99¾ | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | + ¼ |
| 7 | 6¼ | Atlas Corp ⅓ae | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| 50¾ | 46 | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Oct 22 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pow2¼ae | 6 | 59 | 58¾ | 59 | +1½ |
| 9¾ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k ¼ae | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Oct 26 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Aviat Cp .10e | 46 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 4⅜ | 9¾ | Balto Loco ct | 14 | 15¼ | 12⅞ | 13¾ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 15 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 14 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅜ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 6⅝ | Barber Asphalt | 5 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 12 | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 13 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 18⅛ | 12⅛ | Bath Ir Wk 1e | 8 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 21¾ | 15½ | Bayuk C 1¾ae | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 26 | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| 105 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr ... |
| 106 | 102⅜ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | Oct 20 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 1 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | + ¾ |
| 9 | 6⅞ | Beld-Hem .80 | 4 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 26 |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Aerc (2g) | 58 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 28¾ | Bendix Aviat 3e | 15 | 55¼ | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅛ | Bendix Inc 1.15e | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Oct 20 |
| 24 | 16¼ | Ben Av pf 2¼a | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 24⅝ | 17¾ | Best Co 1.60a | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ | Oct 22 |
| 60 | 49⅞ | Beth Stl 4½ae | 17 | 58¾ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | — ½ |
| 121 | 102 | Beth Stl pf 7 | 2 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Oct ... |
| 25 | 18¾ | Bigelow-Sl½ae | 5 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Oct 20 |
| 15¾ | 14 | Black-Dk 1.60 | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Oct 20 |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Blaw-Knox ⅛e | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Bliss&Lau ⅓ae | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Oct 21 |
| 21⅛ | 13⅞ | Boeing Air 1e | 7 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 2 | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 13⅛ | Bond Str 1.60 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 18⅞ | Borden Co .90e | 12 | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Borg-War 1.60 | 8 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26 | — ¾ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Bostonsubmarine | 2 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Oct 23 |
| 30⅜ | 25 | Bower Roll 2a | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | — ⅜ |
| 20¼ | 15 | Brewing C ⅓ae | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | Oct 21 |
| 9¼ | 7⅛ | Bridg'p B (1) | 8 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 15¼ | Bridgp Mfg(2) | 13 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20 | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 26 | Bristol-M(3) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Oct 19 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol-M1¼ae | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Oct 22 |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bxiy & Q .ran | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Oct 23 |
| 10½ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ½ae | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 28¼ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | Oct 9 |
| 14⅜ | 9⅞ | Brunsw'k-B¾ae | 4 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | Oct 26 |
| 8⅛ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E.40a | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 2⅛ | Budd Mfg | 14 | 2⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 5¾ | Budd Wh(½pe) | 27 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | |
| 15⅞ | 11¼ | Buffalo 1.35a | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Oct 23 |
| 25 | 16¼ | Bullard Co 2 | 5 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅜ |
| 26½ | 19⅛ | Bulova Watt(2) | 1 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | Oct 21 |
| 19¼ | 14⅛ | Burlin M 1.40 | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| 55½ | 53 | Burling pf 2¾ | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | Oct 22 |
| 52¾ | 52¾ | Burling pf 2½ | 1 | 52⅞ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | Burr Add .60 | 20 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 12 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Butler Bros | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 21½ | 19⅜ | Butler pf 1½g | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte C&Zinc | 5 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 6½ | Byers (AM) | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 15¼ | 10 | Byron Jk 1¼ae | 3 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21¼ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½g | 2 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅜ | 50¾ | Calif P pf 2½g | 1 | 51⅜ | 51¼ | 51¼ | Ag'g 1d |
| 1¼ | ½ | Callahan Z-L6 | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 7½ | 5¾ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 14 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11⅞ | Camb Wy ⅓ae | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 13½ | 9¼ | Canada Dr .60 | 10 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| 6½ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pac | 45 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 29⅝ | Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | Oct 20 |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 5 | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 22½ | Carpen S (2g) | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ¾ |
| 2½ | 2¼ | Carrier-C .15e | 1 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Oct 23 |
| 72¾ | 54¼ | Case (J I) (3a) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | + ¼ |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr 2 | 7 | 36½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ¼ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅜ | Celanese 1½e | 9 | 25¾ | 25 | 25¼ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Celotex Cp ½g | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 16 | Cent Aq 1¾ae | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Oct 23 |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Cent RR N.J. | 11 | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3½ | + ⅞ |
| 18 | 11 | Cen Violeta 1e | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 5 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | Oct 7 |
| 35 | 27 | Cerro de P (4) | 3 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ¼ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 4 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 19 | 15½ | Chain Belt 1e | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 14½ | Champ Pa (1) | 13 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | Oct 22 |
| 36⅜ | 27½ | Ches & Ohio 3 | 13 | 33⅛ | 33¼ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 108 | 89 | Ches & O pf 4 | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | Oct 20 |
| 1 | ⅛ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 1⅛ | Chi&E Ill A | 18 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅜ | Chi Gr West | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 8¾ | Chi GW pf ⅝ib | 5 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Chi Mail ⅓g | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 12 | Chi Pn T (2) | 5 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 39¾ | 33 | Chi PT cv pf 3 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Oct 24 |
| 52 | 45 | CPT pr pf 2½g | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1 |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Chi Rk Is & P | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Oct 22 |
| 1¾ | ⅛ | CRI & P 6pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | CRI & P 7pf | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 22 |
| 11¾ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab 1 | 3 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Oct 23 |
| 13¾ | 11⅛ | Chickasha (1) | 4 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | Oct 23 |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Childs Co | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 66⅝ | 43⅞ | Chrysler 2¾ae | 15 | 66 | 65¼ | 65⅜ | — ¾ |
| 10¾ | 9 | City I&F 1.20 | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | Oct 24 |
| 3 | 2⅞ | City Stores | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 38⅞ | 28 | Clark Eq 2¼ae | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | Oct 26 |
| 29 | 22 | CleveG.B.(1e) | 2 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 32¼ | Climax 1.20a | 9 | 43½ | 42⅞ | 42½ | — ½ |
| 36½ | 25⅜ | Cluett P 1¾ae | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅜ |
| 81½ | 56½ | Coca-Cola (3) | 3 | 81 | 81 | 81 | — ½ |
| 65½ | 55½ | Coca Cola A 3 | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Oct 14 |
| 16⅛ | 11½ | Colgate-P ½ | 8 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 105¼ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf 4¼ | 5 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Oct 21 |
| 18¾ | 10⅜ | Collins & A | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 18⅛ | 13½ | Col Fuel 1½e | 5 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 15½ | 8½ | Col Br A .90e | 3 | 12⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8⅜ | Col Br B .90e | 3 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Col G&E .10g | 54 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 54 | 30½ | Col G&E pfA 6 | 6 | 39⅜ | 39 | 39⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 13 | 8¾ | Colum Pict 3 | 3 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| 3⅜ | 24 | Colum Ppf23¾ | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ½ |
| 77 | 51 | Colum Carb 3e | 5 | 76 | 76 | 76 | + ¼ |
| 24⅛ | 16⅛ | Comi Credit 3 | 6 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 101 | 91⅞ | Comi C pf 4¼g | 2 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Oct 15 |
| 28¾ | 20¼ | Comi Inv Tr 3 | 6 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ¼ |
| 105¼ | 100¼ | Com Tcvpf 4¼ | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | Oct 15 |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | Comi Solv .30g | 5 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th&South | 219 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 44½ | 21¼ | Com & Sou pf | 9 | 33⅛ | 32½ | 32¾ | — ¾ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com Ed 1.60e | 12 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21½ | |
| 11⅜ | 9 | Comi Ed (1.60) | 46 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 94 | 78 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | — ½ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Cons Film Ind | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 7 | Cons F pf 3¾k | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Oct 26 |
| 3 | 1½ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Consol Oil ½ | 37 | ⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | ¾ | Cons RR Cu pf | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 4⅜ | Consol'n Coal | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 22 | Consol'n-C pf | 5 | 34½ | 33½ | 34½ | Oct 23 |
| 96¾ | 82 | Con Pw pf 4½g | 1 | 84¼ | 84 | 84 | — ½ |
| 16¾ | 11¾ | Container 1½ae | 5 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅛ | 23¼ | Cont Baking | 11 | 35⅝ | 31½ | 35½ | |
| 103½ | 75½ | Cont Bk pf (8) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | — ½ |
| 28 | 21¾ | Cont Can 1e | 9 | 26¾ | 24⅞ | 26 | — ⅞ |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Cont D F ⅓e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 30¾ | Cont Ins 1.60a | 2 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Cont Mot .40e | 10 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 17 | Corn O Del (1) | 9 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 17 | 15½ | Cont Steel ¾ae | 2 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | Cop weld S .80 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop w pf 2½g | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | Oct 21 |
| 55¾ | 42¼ | Corn Pr 2.6C | 3 | 52¼ | 51¼ | 51¾ | — ⅞ |
| 3⅜ | 2½ | Coty Inc .15e | 2 | ¾ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Coty Internat'l | 6 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 19¾ | 13½ | Crane Co (1g) | 7 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 16⅝ | 12½ | Cr of Wh 1.60 | 2 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5¾ | Crosley (.30g) | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 14¼ | Crown C&S¼ae | 4 | 18¼ | 18 | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 32 | Crown Cpf 2¼ | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Oct 26 |
| 12⅜ | 10 | Crown Zel (1) | 8 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 23¾ | Crucible Stl 1g | 13 | 35¾ | 24⅝ | 34⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 79½ | 63 | Crucible pf (5) | 2 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | — ⅞ |
| 9 | 5 | Cub-Am S ⅜ae | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 85 | 74½ | Cub-AS pf 5½g | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | Oct 6 |
| 13¼ | 8¾ | Cudahy Pack | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 13 | Cuneo Pr 1½g | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Publishers Must Face Sacrifices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP) — Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, opening the first meeting of the newspaper industry advisory committee here, told more than a score of newspaper executives today that the industry would be called upon for further sacrifices.

In a democracy, he said, the "printed word is most important and some of the things that it connotes—such as freedom of speech and of the press—are the things that we are fighting for."

"But when we find that war production is interfered with, we must ask for contributions from industry. This industry already is making a great many contributions, but apparently we will have to ask for more."

Certain curtailments "seem absolutely necessary," he said. While he did not define them, he referred in his 15-minute talk to newsprint, for which a cut in production has been under consideration for weeks, and to such other scarce materials as copper, zinc, and chemicals.

"I feel sure that if the industry can be given all the facts, it will see the problem clearly and will accept curtailments as other industries have," Nelson said.

E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of WPB's printing and publishing branch, assumed chairmanship of the meeting when Mr. Nelson finished. Donald J. Sterling, managing editor of the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore., recently named adviser to Mr. Nelson on problems affecting newspapers, was sitting in the closed session.

On the agenda, besides the proposed paper curtailment, were discussions of the manpower shortage and of the newspapers' own plan to conserve equipment, transportation and labor through decreasing the number of editions published, eliminating sample copies and other means.

The committee was expected to organize formally today. So far Mr. Nelson has announced the appointment of 21 widely known publishers, business managers, and editors.

## Commutation Rate Increase Opposed By OPA, N. Y. Group

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of both the Office of Price Administration and the New York State Public Service Commission spoke here in opposition to the petition by 11 railroads for a 10 per cent raise in commutation rates.

Harry R. Booth, utilities counsel for OPA, presenting a petition in behalf of Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to dismiss the railroads' demands, or postpone hearings on them for the duration.

Chairman Milo R. Maltbie of the State Commission said the commutation price increase, if granted, would interfere with the national policy of stabilizing consumer costs. Both men appeared before the I. C. C. hearing in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Mr. Maltbie said commutation fares were an impotrant item in many citizens' budgets and that an increase in rates at this time would contribute toward upsetting economic conditions.

Mr. Booth said granting an increase at this time would be "injurious to the efforts of the national government to prevent further increases in the cost of living." He said the railroads had not shown either gross inequity or necessity as a war aid.

Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge of the I. C. C. said he would consult with other members of the commission on the plea to dismiss, explaining he had no authority to act alone on such a petition.

## Cleveland Reserve Rate Cut to ½ P. C.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27 (AP) — Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank today established a ½ per cent rate for member banks—lowest discount rate in its history—on advances secured by United States obligations, having a year or less to run. The old rate was 1 per cent.

At the same time the discount rate for advances to others than banks was reduced from 3½ to 2 per cent.

The bank said its purpose "was to interpose no obstacle to borrowing by banks which find it necessary to offer treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, or other short-time government securities or guaranteed issues as collateral for advances to meet temporary needs. It was anticipated that the low rate also might encourage more substantial purchases of such obligations."

## Optical Antitrust Trial Adjourned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has announced the adjournment of the anti-trust trial against the American Optical Company, the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and numerous eye glass manufacturing firms, on advice from the Army and Navy that further trial at this time would "seriously impede the war effort" of the two major defendants.

Judge John M. Woolsey of the Federal District Court in the Southern District of New York has ordered the adjournment.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 2s 51-49 Dec. | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 |
| 10 2½s 71-67 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94 3s 80 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 89 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 72¼ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 20 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 51½ | 51 | 51 |
| 11 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 75 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| 2 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Am Int 5½s 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 29 Am T&T 3s 56 | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 4 Am Tobacco 3s 62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Am T Fdr cv 50 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 8 Arm Del 4s 57 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 18 Arm Del 4s 58 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 AT&SF 4s 95 | 111½ | 111¼ | 111⅜ |
| 5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 5 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 50 AC Line 1st 4s 52 | 87 | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 12 AC Line cit 4s 52 | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 14 AC Line 4½s 64 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 3 Atl Rcn 3s 53 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 59½ | 59 | 59 |
| 24 B&O 95 st A | 30¼ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 13 B&O 95 st C | 34¾ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| 32 B&O 2000 st D | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 17 B&O 96 st P | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| 60 B&O cv 60 st | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 24 B&O 4s 48 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 4 B&OPLE&WVa 4s 51st | 49¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 27 B&O SW 50 st | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 |
| 2 B&O TC 4s 59 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 7 Bank & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 Beech Creek 3½s 51 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128¾ |
| 10 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 10 Beth Stl 3½s 60 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 15 Boston&Me 4s 70 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 2 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 60 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ |
| 8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 5 Buf R&P 5? st | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 75 Buf C R&Ns 5s 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 2 Bush Term 5s 55 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 22 Can Cou 5s 62 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| 5 Can Nat'Ry 4½s 51 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3 Can Pac 5s 44 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 |
| 10 Can Pac 4s 6erp | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 3 Carthage & Adir 4s 81 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 10 Celanese 3½s 62 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 46 Com of Ga cn 5s 45 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 53 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 | 73¼ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 29 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 58 | 57⅜ | 57⅜ |
| 17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 11 C&O 4½s 92 | 128¾ | 128½ | 128½ |
| 31 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 23 | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| 10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A | 75⅛ | 75 | 75 |
| 7 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 66 | 65⅞ | 66 |
| 36 SB&Q gen 4s 58 | 82 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 14 Chi&E Ill inc 97 | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 9 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038 | 39¼ | 39 | 39 |
| 4 ChiGtWest 4s 88 | 65⅝ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 Chi I & L 6s 66 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 15 Chi I & L 5s 47 | 31¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 5 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 3 Chi&NW 4s 2000 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 132 CMSP&Pac 5s 75 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 366 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 1 CM&SP 4¾s 89P | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 15 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 14 CM&SP gen 4½s 89 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 11 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 40½ | 40 | 40 |
| 13 Chi&NW gm 5s 37 | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 12 Chi&NW 4¾s 87 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 136 Chi&NW cv 5s 49 | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ |
| 7 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 73 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 23 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 20 CRI&P 4s 88 | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 284 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 1 C&tL&NOMem 4s 51 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 4 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 23 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 50 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 9 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¾ |
| 8 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72 | 77¾ | 77⅜ | 77¾ |
| 8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 68¼ | 68⅛ | 68¼ |
| 8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 62 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 55 Col & So 4½s 80 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 10 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 22 Con Edis 2½s 46 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 108¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 4 Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 4 Crane 2¾s 50 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| 41 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 58¼ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ |
| 20 D & R G 4½s 36 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 32 D & R G 4s 36 | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19½ |
| 4 D & R G West 5s 55 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 21 D & R G West 5s 78 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 2 Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 Dow Chem 2½s 50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 8 E Tex V&G cn 5s 58 | 102½ | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Elgin Joliet&E 3½s 70 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 El Paso & SW 5s 65 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68¾ |
| 88 Erie 4½s 2015 | 57 | 56½ | 57 |
| 14 Erie 4s 95 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 11 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 17 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 10 Goodrich 4½s 56 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 92¾ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 98¼ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 12 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 74½ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 9 Gulf M & Ot 4s 75 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 17 Gulf M & Oh ins 2015 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 20 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 Housatonic 5s 37 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 44¼ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 38 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ |
| 26 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 2 Ill Cen 3½s 52 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 11 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 4 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 50½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 35 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| 6 Ill Cen 5s 56 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 11 Ill Cen Louis 3¼s 53 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ |
| 22 ICG-St&NO 5s 63A | 51¼ | 50⅝ | 51 |
| 11 ICG-StL&NO 4½s 63 | 47 | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 5 Interlake Iron cv4½s47 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 4 Int Gt Nor a1 6s '52 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 12 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 32 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 35½ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| 17 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 58½ | 58 | 58 |
| 36 Int T&T 5s '55 | 61½ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 4 James P&Clea 4s '59 | 51¼ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 1 Jones&Laugh3½s'61 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 40 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 8 K C South 5s '50 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 4 Kresge Found 3s '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 L E & West 3s '47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 5 Leh & N Y 4 '45 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 9 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st | 72 | 71½ | 72 |
| 2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 23 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| 1 Libby McN&L 4s '55 | 32½ | 32 | 32 |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 119¾ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 1 Louisv & Ark 5s '69 | 81 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 20 Louis & N 4s '60 B | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 3 Louis&Nso Jt M 4s 52 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 7 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 48 | 47¾ | 48 |
| 4 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ |
| 1 Market St Ry 6s 43 st | 93¼ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 2 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 3 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 60 | 59¾ | 60 |
| 3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 17 M & St L cn 5s 34 ct | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¾ |
| 3 M & StL 4s 49 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 20 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| 25 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 18 | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| 117 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 41¼ | 40 | 41¼ |
| 28 M-K-Tex aj 4s 67 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ |
| 86 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 34 | 33½ | 33¾ |
| 32 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 W | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 75 Mo Pac 5s 77 W | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s 78 C | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 443 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 Mobile&Ohio 4s 77 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 19 Mont Power 4½s60 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Nashv Chatt&StL 4s 78 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Mont Power 3½s 64 | 104 | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Mo Pac & Texas 5s 55 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 5 Mo Pac & Texas 4½s 56 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 5 Mo Pac & Texas 2000 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1 Mutual Teal Cl B 4? | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 1 Nash&Chatt 4s 78 | 88 | 88½ | 88½ |
| 10 Nat Dairy 3½s 60 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 61 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 14 N Pac 4s 2047 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 22 N Pac 4s 2047 A | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 20 N Pac 3s 60 | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 7 N Pac 3s 60 A | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 21 N Pac 3s 2047 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 2 N Pac 3s 2047 A | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 1 N Pac 3s 2047 B | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 1 N Pac 3s 2047 C | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 1 N Pac 3s 2047 D | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 63½ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 14 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 75¾ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| 47 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 44½ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 18 Ogden&LCity 4s 48 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 5 Omnio Ed 4s 87 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 12 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 108⅞ | 108⅝ | 108⅞ |
| 4 Ore Sh Line 5s 46 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 22 Para Pict 4s 66 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 Pen Co 4s 63 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 27 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 107⅜ | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 9 Pen RR 4½s dr 70 | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 49 Pen RR gen 4¼s281 | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96⅜ |
| 10 Pen RR 4s 48 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| 20 Pen Ins 3½s 52 | 92½ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| 3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 22 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 22 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ |
| 4 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 20 Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | ×11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 29 Ph Read C&I 8s 73 | 34 | 33¼ | 33⅜ |
| 2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 10 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 PubServc No Ill 3½s 68 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 5 Readg 4½s 97 A | 77¾ | 77 | 77 |
| 21 Readg 4½s 97 B | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77¼ |
| 6 Rdg Jer Cen 4½s 51 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Repub Steel 4½s 56 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 12 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 81 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49 | 29½ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 15 RI Ark & La 4½s 34 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 Saguenay Pwr 4½s 66 | 100 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 4 StLIM&S 4s R&G33⅜ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 2 StLPub Svc 5s 59 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 16 St L S F 5s 50 B | 22¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 62 St L S F 4½s 78 | 21¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 43 St L S F 4s 50 A | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 5 St L SW 5s 52 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 12 StL SW rfg 5s 90 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 |
| 3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 25 StP&KC ShL4½s 41 | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 10 SLP F Trk 4½s 47 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 68 Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct | 13¾ | 13¾ | 12½ |
| 6 Sea A L aj 5s '49 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 27 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| 39 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 65 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct | 11¾ | 11 | 11½ |
| 4 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 97¾ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s '47 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 40 So Pac 4½s '68 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 42 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 55¼ | 54⅝ | 55 |
| 50 So Pac 4½s '69 | 56⅛ | 55½ | 55¾ |
| 66 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| 66 So Pac cit 4s '49 | 69⅜ | 68⅝ | 69¼ |
| 21 So Pac 3½s '46 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 38 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 87⅛ | 87 | 87⅜ |
| 3 So Pac SPTer 4s '50 | 88¼ | 88⅛ | 88¼ |
| 23 South Ry 4½s '56 | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| 13 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 20 South Ry cn 5s '94 | 92½ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| 60 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 1 So Ry 4s 56 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 2 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 105⅜ | 105⅛ | 105⅝ |
| 1 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 T C I & RR 5s '51 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 8 T Pub A Bk 5s '53 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 20 Tex Corp 3s '65 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 3 Tex Corp 3s '50 | 105⅜ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 32 Tex & Pac 5s '77B | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 59 Tex & Pac 5s 80 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 7 Tex & W 4s '50 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 3 Union Oil Cal 3s '67 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '80 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 12 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 10 U S Steel 1.95s 48 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 Va & SW cn 5s 58 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 56 Wabash 4½s 91 | 34¾ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| 19 Wabash 4s 81 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 1 Wabash 4s 71 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 20 Walwrth 4s55 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 7 West Pen P 3½s 66 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 2 West Shore 4s 2361 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ |
| 2 Westn Md 4s 52 | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 9 Westch Lt 5s 50 | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 2 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 95⅞ | 95⅛ | 95¼ |
| 3 Westn Md 4s 52 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 West N Y&Pa gen 4s 43 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 31 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46 | 35¾ | 35 | 35 |
| 46 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 35 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 18 Western Un 5s 51 | 86 | 85⅝ | 85⅞ |
| 12 Western Un 5s 60 | 84¾ | 83½ | 83⅝ |
| 6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 23 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 92⅝ | 92½ | 92⅝ |
| 4 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Antioquia 3s 78 57 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 19 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 72½ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 72¼ | 72 | ½72¼ |
| 1w Argentine 4½s 48 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 Argentine 4½s 71 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5 Australia 5s 55 | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 5 Australia 5s 57 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 5 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 5 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 2 Brazil C Ry 4½s 52 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 4 Bmn A 4½s 57 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 10 Canada 5s 52 | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 12 Canada 3s 68 | 97⅝ | 97⅜ | 97⅝ |
| 5 Canada 3s 67 | 97⅜ | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| 5 Canada 2½s 45 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 7 Chile MtgBk6s&Ind | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 2 Chile 7s 42 asd | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Feb | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 10 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 1 Cuba 4½s 77 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 Denmark 6s 42 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 3 Mex 6s asd 33 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 10 Mex 5s asd 45 | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 70 Mex 4s 04 asd 56 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 144 Mex 10 4s asd 45 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 63 Mex Ill 4½s 43 asd | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 5 N Sou Wales 5s 58 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 Panama 3½s 67 B | 103⅛ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 2 Poland 4½s 63 asd | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 1 Rio de Jan 8s 46 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 22 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3 Rio Gd do Sul 8s 46 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Santa Fe2 (Prov 4s 64 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 2 Sydney 5½s 55 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 2 Urug 4½s 4½s 78 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, 5,922,700; previous day, 8,387,200; week ago, 16,692,600; year ago, 6,947,900; two years ago, 5,201,600; Jan. 1 to date, 1,902,351,550; year ago, 1,724,900,975; two years ago, 1,287,017,425.

## Dividend Declarations

Interim

| Company | Rate | Pe- riod | Pay- able | Hldrs of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Molasses 7½% | | | | |
| Italo-Argen Elec Co, bearer | 350 pesos | | 11-10 | |
| Climax Molybdenum | $1 | .. | 11-17 | 11- 5 |

Extra

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan Shirt | 25c | .. | 12- 1 | 11- 9 |
| Railway&Light Sec(Del) | $1 | .. | 10-29 | 10-26 |

Liquidating

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interstate Home Eq | $5 | .. | 10-29 | 10-

# Japan Tries to Split U. S. and Britain

By Selden Menefee
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The fantastic, lurid and contradictory story of the "sinking" of the Lisbon Maru by an American submarine apparently marks the beginning of a Japanese atrocity story campaign calculated to arouse ill feeling between Britain and America.

It also indicates that Japan is slowly—but definitely—going on the defensive psychologically. Further evidence of this, perhaps, can be seen in the Nipponese threat to execute captured aviators who have bombed Japanese cities.

According to Japanese radiocasts, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission and made available through the Office of War Information, the Lisbon Maru, a Japanese transport, was torpedoed off the China coast. A large number of British prisoners of war were on board at the time of the sinking.

The Japanese propagandists are agreed that the vessel was sunk and that British prisoners were on board. But in regard to other details the Axis broadcasters are about as consistent as the weather at the North Pole.

**Wide Discrepancies**

The location of the sinking is variously given as the South China Sea, the East China Sea, and the "China Seas." Conflicting reports of the Lisbon Maru's tonnage are given. Some Tokyo broadcasts claim that 1,800 British prisoners were on board and that only 200 were rescued. But one account sets the figure at 1,500 British prisoners, while another refers to the "drowning of more than 1,000 British prisoners." And still another—the most recent broadcast—states that out of a total of 816 prisoners "approximately half were saved."

Most of the Japanese broadcasters describe the sinking as a "diabolical action committed by an American submarine" in which "British prisoners were sent to death by their own Allies." It is hopefully suggested by Tokyo that the incident "must have provoked strong reactions in England."

At no time have the Nipponese propaagndists questioned whether the crew of the submarine knew that British prisoners were aboard the transport.

One account says the prisoners were assembled on deck for a roll call when the torpedo hit. Another says they were below deck.

**Commentators at Odds**

In one broadcast a commentator declared that the Lisbon Maru had no guns to defend itself, only to reverse himself a few moments later and assert "the submarine was met by intense fire from our rear guns."

A number of other interesting circumstances surround the strange case of the Lisbon Maru, according to government analysts. First, Tokyo told the story only to English-speaking audiences, not to the Japanese people, during the first few days of the atrocity campaign. Second, no official sources were cited for the story; accounts were merely prefaced by such phrases as "it was revealed," or "it was made known."

Finally, the statements and admissions made in the case are most unusual for the Japanese: (1) it is admitted that a transport was sunk; (2) its name and tonnage are reported; (3) the sinking occurred in waters which the Japanese have long claimed were under their complete control; (4) the submarine admittedly escaped; and (5) some of the survivors "swam to a nearby island," indicating that the ship was hugging the coastline, perhaps in fear of an attack.

The Lisbon Maru story probably has some basis in fact. The details, however, are obviously fanciful. The only part of the entire story which can be confirmed is that there is (or was) a ship by that name.

**Long Series of Stories**

It is interesting to note that this new propaganda campaign follows closely a long series of equally imaginative atrocity stories regarding the treatment of Japanese prisoners in America. The latter stories, it is thought in Washington, were designed to offset the accounts of Japanese atrocities against American prisoners. These were substantiated by Ambassador Grew, J. B. Powell, and others returning on the repatriation liner Gripsholm. A second purpose may have been to provide justification for further mistreatment of American prisoners still held in Japan.

The same motives may account in part for the emphasis given to the Lisbon Maru incident. Probably even more important is the hope that the story, picked up by a few radio listeners and given a wider circulation by word of mouth, will arouse anti-American sentiment in Britain and Australia.

The incident should be viewed, however, in a wider context. Japan's best propaganda has been its military victories. Lacking these, its propagandists tend to sieze upon anything at hand and build it up to the same level of hysteria that they displayed when Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Rangoon, and Corregidor fell. Thus the Aleutian landings were glowingly described as an invasion of the United States, and the futile shelling of Vancouver Island and the Oregon coast were transformed into major military victories. The whole atrocity campaign is another manifestation of an increasingly defensive attitude on the part of the Japanese Government and its propagandists.

## Desperation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Far Eastern specialists in the Office of War Information who have been studying Japanese radiocasts believe that Tokyo is trying to effect among the Nipponese people the same "psychology of desperation" that Dr. Joseph Goebbels is striving to achieve in Germany.

However, there remains the further possibility that the Japanese are preparing their people for more retreats and heavy losses.

Japanese home propaganda suggests a good reason for caution on the part of the Japanese military: severe economic and transportation difficulties in Japan and Occupied Asia. Shortages of food, clothing, manpower, electric power, and transportation facilities are freely discussed on the Japanese Radio.

A few weeks ago, the Japanese authorities were boasting that this year's rice crop was 5 per cent above the average for the preceding five years—which were poor-crop years. But on Oct. 6 Agriculture Minister Hiroyasu Ino told the Japanese that floods and storms in Western Japan had destroyed 10,000,000 bushels of rice, or about 3 per cent of the total harvest. In addition, the crop has been heavily damaged in Formosa, Korea and Thailand because of bad weather.

Said Mr. Ino, "I intend to follow the policy of abolishing the dependence on imported rice as much as possible because of sea transportation difficulties. In the future we might further restrict the food consumption of the people."

A huge drive is being launched to increase construction of ships, both steel and wood. Marine freight and passenger rates have recently been increased by 20 to 40 per cent. Severe restrictions on railroad freight and passengers have also been introduced. These facts suggest the seriousness of Japan's growing transportation crisis.

Difficulties in getting personnel for administering the government and industries of the occupied countries are also described. These and other significant details indicate that Japan may have its hands full for some time to come trying to consolidate its present scattered holdings.

# Labor Demand Breaks Down Old Barriers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Like employers in industry, State and local governments are looking with favor these days on older people, on youth, and on married women as possible employees. Many of the old prejudices are forgotten in new employment practices, reports the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

New opportunities for both younger and older people in a number of State and in the cities of Chicago and Cincinnati are noted by the Assembly. For example, while Chicago was hiring 17 year old boys as life guards for the Chicago Park District and finding them satisfactory, Cincinnati was holding examinations for typists between the ages of 40 and 60.

Georgia's Department of Health is employing high school seniors on a parttime basis for office work. At the same time, Pennsylvania's Department of Health is inviting housewives to emerge from their homes as parttime nurses. North Dakota, too, is making a drive to obtain married women for employment.

**After High Schoolers**

Michigan's Civil Service Commission is setting out to catch young people before they graduate from high school and interest them in the public service. Its representatives speak before high school classes whenever they get the opportunity.

Other methods are being used to attract people into public employment and hold them there. City employees of Whitefish Bay, Wis., are being induced to stay in their present positions by a "cost-of-living bonus plan" adopted 10 months ago, the International City Managers' Association reports. Bonuses so far have averaged $9.30 a month.

The city pays $1 or fraction of it for every point or fraction of a point which the current month's cost-of-living index is above the April, 1941, figure. This July, for example, the bonus was $11.60 regardless of basic salary, because the cost of living index stood at 11.6 above that of April, 1941. This is paid by separate check as soon as the index for the month is made known. When the cost of living begins to decline, the bonus will go down again until it reaches 101.9, when it will cease.

**Other Bonus Plans**

Similar cost-of-living bonus plans are in effect in St. Paul, Minn., and in the school system of Dearborn, Mich. The St. Paul plan has been in effect since 1922. It provides for higher increases for those in the lowest salary brackets.

The Dearborn school plan provides for full adjustment on the first $2,500 of each employee's salary, with no bonus on amount over that figure. Changes in salary occur only when the cost of living index varies by more than 2 per cent a year.

So many new workers are entering the Government Civil Service, that it has been found desirable to provide orientation programs for them, another study in this field shows. Classes much like those held for entering freshmen in the universities are being held for employees of the Office of Emergency Management which is said to be typical.

These classes are held an hour a day for a two-week period, and new employees are provided with handbooks and other material explanatory of their work and place of employment.

# Compulsory Labor Placement In U. S. Open to Wide Debate

*Continued from Page 1*

the power to coerce is divided among several government agencies, safeguards of minimum rights cannot be uniformly protected, he argued.

Dozens of serious manpower questions are now laying at the door of Mr. McNutt's Manpower Commission awaiting Government decision as to how they are to be handled. The most serious involve the problem of keeping enough workers on the farms to produce milk, butter and other "food for freedom," and the question of how to get skilled workers to transfer from nonessential civilian jobs to essential war industries.

The War Manpower Commission has finished "processing" 8,000,000 of the 39,000,000 occupational questionnaires sent out by Selective Service, but even after spotting well-qualified technical men is having difficulty in getting them to change jobs, Mr. McNutt admitted at a press conference yesterday.

**Refusal to Move**

To date about 90 per cent of those contacted through the occupational questionnaires have declined to move, Mr. McNutt said. Many are afraid of losing their union seniority, which would be guaranteed them under the proposed National Service Act. Others gave personal reasons for not wanting to change.

Who in the Government is to have the authority to tell people when and where they must move their jobs? This administrative problem is also involved in the manpower controversy.

Mr. McNutt has asked that the proposed National Service Act provide for unified control to extend to every aspect of the national manpower problem other than the disposition and use of men in the armed forces.

The Tolan Committee of the House, on the other hand, recommended that no additional manpower authority be granted until administrative agencies already in existence are consolidated in an office of war manpower. At the present time, the committee pointed out, this authority is divided between the National War Labor Board, the Selective Service Administration, the Manpower Commission, the Labor Production Division and the Labor Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, the Civilian Personnel Division of the Army's Services of Supply, the National Labor Relations Board and the United States Employment Service.

# Nelson Denies Charge of Conflict By Officials of Production Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has emphatically denied a published story that Charles E. Wilson, Chairman of WPB's Production Executive Committee, has threatened to resign.

Mr. Nelson labeled "absolutely untrue" a story in the New York newspaper PM that Mr. Wilson is threatening to leave because he feels that he is "operating in a vacuum."

The story said most of WPB's production branches had been put under control of the Army. It said that Mr. Wilson and Ferdinand Eberstadt, Vice - Chairman in Charge of Program Determination, are in conflict.

Mr. Nelson's denial was made in a letter to Marshall Field, publisher of PM. Copies of the letter were distributed by the Office of War Information.

After declaring that Mr. Wilson had not threatened and did not intend to resign, and denying other staements in the article, the letter concluded:

"In the light of these facts, and in the light of the urgency of complete unity of purpose in the war effort, I am frankly at a loss to understand why PM—in this and in other instances—is content to print stories which would be arrant nonsense at any time and which, in time of war, act as a positive drag on a united effort."

Mr. Nelson added that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Eberstadt had read his letter and concurred in it.

# Patriarch Reported To Have Resigned

*By Religious News Service*

NEW YORK—The resignation of Patriarch Nicodim Munteanu as head of the Orthodox Church in Rumania has been announced by the Berlin Radio. The message, broadcast in English, said that "nothing is available regarding the reason for his resignation."

Elected to succeed the late Miron Cirstea, Patriarch Nicodim, Archbishop of Moldavia, became head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church late in June, 1939. Considered a liberal churchman who had remained consistently out of politics, his election was hailed with satisfaction by Protestant and Jewish leaders in Rumania.

In 1907, Patriarch Nicodim represented the Rumanian Church at the Holy Synod of the Russian Church, held in Moscow. In 1935, he became Archbishop of Moldavia following an archbishopric in Bessarabia. Shortly before his election to the Patriarchate, he completed the first Rumanian translation of the Russian Bible.

# Britain Prepares Draft Call For Younger Workers

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Britain withdrew military deferment today for younger men in about 150 trades nonessential or of minor importance to the war effort.

The new move, announced by the Ministry of Labor, will result in calling up men under 25 at the time of national registration who hold certain government jobs, do certain types of aircraft work, or are in such trades as building or cycle making.

Others in the same age category who will be called up include employees of blacksmiths, iron and steel founders, gunsmiths, foresters, locomotive drivers, glass workers, and electricians.

Men under 30 affected include some printing trades workers, boot and shoe workers, clerks, office workers, men in distribution trades such as meat, fish, groceries, milk, and coal; some civil employees, plumbers, gas fitters, railway workers, truck drivers, and textile workers.

# Engineers to Survey Own Field For Selective Service Guidance

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education has decided to survey the national engineering manpower situation to gather material for the guidance of the Selective Service Department and the Army.

Henry T. Heald, President of Illinois Institute of Technology and of the Society, appointed a committee of five engineering education leaders to make the study after such a survey was recommended to the meeting by Lieut. Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Selective Service.

The Committee was instructed to inquire into the period necessary for training in engineering schools and the practicability of returning men in uniform to engineering schools for study and to compile any other material regarding the engineering situtation which might aid the Government.

Dean Thorndike Saville of the New York University School of Engineering, presented to the gathering a curriculum which he said would cover the field of engineering training in 128 weeks of continuous study.

Members of the Survey Committee are Dr. William E. Wickenden, President of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Chairman; A. A. Potter, Dean of Purdue University School of Engineering; Dr. Karl Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clement J. Freund, Dean of the University of Detroit Engineering College, and L. J. Fleicher, Director of Training for the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill.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*(Continued)*

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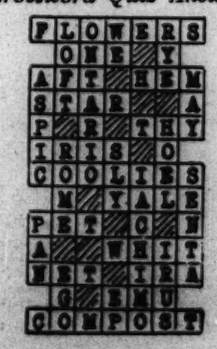
49, 51, Redbank Road, Bispham, Blackpool
Agent for Sir Herbert Barker, Queen, Start Rite, Jager, K, Norvic, Lotus & Delta.
Telephone 51382

*Crossword Quis Answers*




*ENGLAND*

**BOLTON**

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED *Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen*
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3553
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
*Yorkshire's Famous Store*
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO • RECORDS
MUSIC • TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
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Telephone 156

EVEPYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (8 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
*Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement*
*Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries*
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

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J. COLLINSON & CO.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
*Exclusive Footwear*
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

**DERBY**

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

*For Reliability and Value*
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

**HUDDERSFIELD**

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Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield

FOR SHOES OF STANDING
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

**HALIFAX**

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
*Exclusive Footwear*
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

*ENGLAND*

**HARROGATE**

70 Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
22, Station Square, Harrogate.

ACKRILL Ltd.
*Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders*
TEL. 4001

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Footwear Specialists
*Agents for the Famous*
*"Sir Herbert Barker" Shoe*
*Also "K" Lotus, Diana Broadway*
T. MYERS
1, North Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
Tel. 51331.

BINGHAM
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors*
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

THE PRESENT with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT *by*
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane.
Tel. 23047 Leeds.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4, Parker St., Liverpool.
42, Sankey St., Warrington.
Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport

*When in Liverpool*
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6110

**MANCHESTER**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
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For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
12, Market St., Manchester.
24, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

KENDALS
*Where quality comes first*
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

The Cloister Press Limited
*Letterpress Printers*
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?*

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Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0
30 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
The New Utility Coats and Suits Are Here—
Designed & Made by the Most Famous of our Fashion Houses—they are garments you will be proud to wear.
JOHN MOSES
GRAINGER ST., NEWCASTLE 1 Telephone 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM
HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Cards and Gifts For All Occasions
36, Clumber St. and 24, Radford Road

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 Ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)
Kendall
70 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
32, Milton St., and 12, Lister Gate, Nottingham.
19, St. James's St., Derby.
286, High St., Lincoln.

L. E. MORLEY
Everything for Baby
Chilprufe, Kamella, Wolsey, Harringtons, etc., etc.
5, EXCHANGE WALK

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's Essential Service
Consult "THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph. Nottingham 41760

ROCHDALE
MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES' CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24296

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

W. E. FRANKLIN
34-52 BOCLEHALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22681 (2 lines)

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 9.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
61, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2150 Est. 1851

ENGLAND
STOCKPORT
Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228
Shaws Stockport Ltd.
1-11, MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT
The Firm that really lives up to the name of
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Specialists in Fitted Carpets, Curtains, and Pelmets.
Your old grate taken out and a new one fitted in one day.

BAXTER & CO.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Wide Range of Seasonable Gifts
Christmas Cards and Calendars
Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14, Bridge Street, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 4301

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor, J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST.
6, Gt. Underbank Stockport. Phone Sto. 4727
Also 247, London Rd., Hazel Grove Phone Gt. Moor 3604
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR

WAKEFIELD
Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates
Upper Kirkgate Chambers

YORK
TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
15, Coney Street, York.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.

Scotland
GLASGOW
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 3668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW. C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
for the Coming Season
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
For Books in every walk of Literature to suit all ages and at all prices. All the latest editions, stock of books for presentation. Booksellers.
GRANTS, GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company Ltd.
91, Union Street

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
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JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK
64 KENT ROAD GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makes
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
236/250 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

W. MORLAND
Jewellers and Silversmiths
Wishing All Our Friends Warmest Greetings for the Season
971, SAUCHIEHALL STREET


# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

FACTS
FIGURES
THE METAL IN FOUR WIRE COAT HANGERS WOULD MAKE FIVE FEET OF FOUR-POINT BARBED WIRE.
IT'S A FACT APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF THE RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS LIVE IN CHICAGO
A PUFFBALL WEIGHING TEN POUNDS WAS FOUND IN DETROIT.
K. PARRIS

## Daily Anecdote

### Just a General

From Natal, South Africa, comes this story of an artillery lieutenant's first glimpse of a recently arrived American army officer. The lieutenant, idling away some time in a local club, noticed the American officer sitting nearby and cordially greeted him. In a condescending manner the South African talked to the newcomer about war and warfare like a veteran to a novice. He "old-chapped" him and became most fatherly in his attention.

The American listened with the air of a freshman drinking deep of the knowledge of a senior. The lieutenant finally left his comrade with a reassuring pat on the back.

In the mess hall that evening he learned that brigadier generals in the United States Army wear one star.

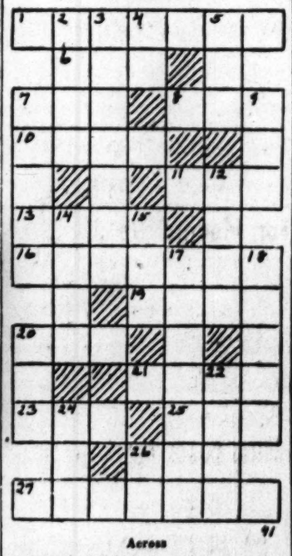
P. S. In the South African Army one star is the insignia of a second lieutenant.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And the angel that talked with me came again, and waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep, and said unto me, What seest thou?*—ZECH. 4:1, 2

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are said to be Love's truest language?
6—What o'clock is it in "Hickory, Dickory, Dock"?
7—Astern.
8—Border of a garment.
10—What never shuts its eye "till the sun is in the sky"?
11—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
13—Rainbow was originally regarded as path over which what goddess passed to earth?
16—Who are the native unskilled bird laborers of India, Egypt, and China?
19—Noah Webster was a graduate of what famous university?
20—Would you row, don, or pot a hohe?
21—What is the smallest part imaginable?
22—What is anything woven in meshes?
25—Man's name.
26—What bird of Australia ranks in size between ostrich and cassowary?
27—What is a mixture for fertilizing or renovating land in which plants are grown?

Down

2—Attic room is what?
3—Which is smallest of the five Great Lakes in North America?
4—Presence.
5—What is a river mentioned in well-known song by Robert Burns?
7—What is a jelly used as covering in which to set cold meats?
9—What cape is New Jersey's most southern point?
12—What operatic hero sought white goat which would guide him to golden treasure?
14—What city was once termed "queen of land and sea"?
15—Crafty.
17—Who accepts wager of Posthumus in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"?
18—What operatic heroine is a sea captain's daughter?
20—What god of mythology was usually attended by fauns and satyrs?
23—Who was beggar who served Penelope's suitors as messenger?
24—Self.
26—Epistle (abbr).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

## Daily Quotation

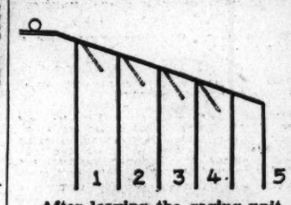
*He praised the Thing he understood;*
*'Twere well if every Critic would.*
—AUSTIN DOBSON

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How an 'Electric Umpire' Judges Ball Bearings?

This is an age of extremely close "tolerances." Precision machine parts are not tolerated which vary more than minutely from exact size and shape. Some very ingenious contrivances have been worked out to judge the uniformity of machine parts and to weed out any which do not measure up to the required standards.

One such device is an electric checker for steel ball bearings. This remarkable device not only checks steel balls for size, to millionths of an inch, but also sorts them automatically into five different classifications. And it does all this at the rate of several thousand ball bearings an hour.




**After leaving the gaging unit, the ball drops either into compartment 1, 2, 3, or 4 through the corresponding trap door, or all the doors remain shut and the ball goes to 5.**

The steel balls are placed in a hopper above the machine and pass, one at a time, into the gaging unit. There they are held an instant, during which the bearing is checked four ways—oversize, undersize, over-high limit, and under-low limit.

If the ball proves to be of dimensions corresponding to any one of these four categories, an electric relay is actuated which opens the proper one of four trap doors leading from the gaging unit, and the ball drops through that door into a receptacle with all other balls of its particular dimensions.

On the other hand, if the ball is of sufficient accuracy in the matter of dimensions to suit the exacting demands of the gaging unit, none of the trap doors opens and the ball is free to run down the trough to the base and join the other perfect bearings.

The device may be adjusted to handle balls of various sizes, but only balls of a single size are run at a time. The size most commonly run through the checker is 15/32 of an inch in diameter, the finished balls finding use in automobile transmission bearings.

The electric bearing checker also has the distinction of being one "umpire" who never has to take any back talk or pop-bottles for calling bad balls.

W. P. Keasbey

## In Lighter Vein

**Real Sacrifice**

"Well," said Mrs. Hikks, "I've done my share to help win the war."

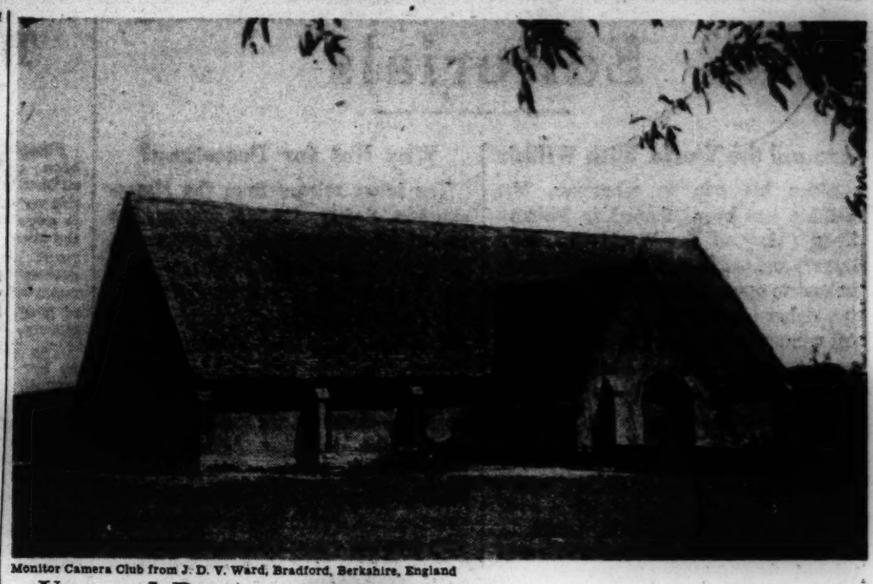
"How do you explain that?" asked Mrs. Wikks.

"Five of my maids have become welders," said Mrs. Hikks, "and the rest quit after a week or so to marry soldiers on leave."

**A Polite Request**

"According to the law of supply and demand—" began her husband, who liked to explain things.

"No one demands anything at a store now, dear," she interrupted, "it's the law of supply and request."—Pathfinder.



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. V. Ward, Bradford, Berkshire, England

## Unusual Barns

**"The Finest Tithe Barn in England" is the description often applied to this barn at Great Coxwell in Berkshire. Built in the 13th century by Cistercian monks (whose rule forbidding the use of ornament led them to develop a style of magnificent simplicity), the barn is 152 feet long by 40 feet wide. Walls are four feet thick. The floor is of beaten mud and the barn is still used for ordinary agricultural purposes, by the farmer on whose land it stands.**

Monitor Camera Club from C. L. Messer, Jr., Auburn, N. Y.

**The walls of this barn, photographed near Auburn, New York, consist of nothing more than bales of straw.**

## Tin Salvage on Ocean

Uncle Sam's tin salvage extends into the Pacific.

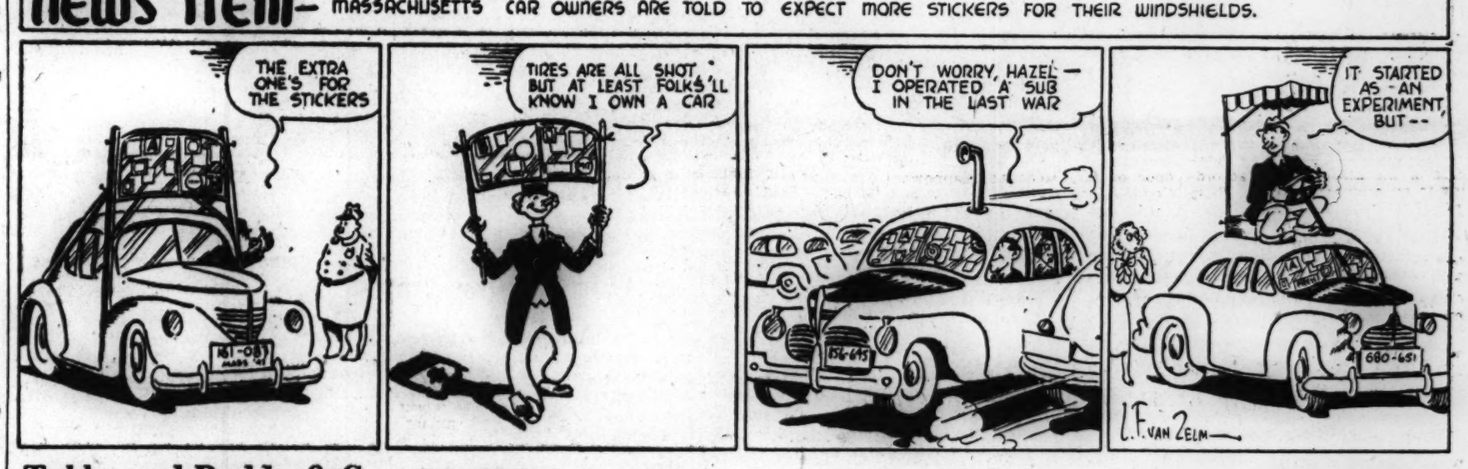
With no bottled drinks available, troops and seamen aboard a transport buy thousands of cans of pineapple, grapefruit and tomato juice daily. Every discarded can is saved.

The ship's executive officer reports that 30,000 pounds of metal thus is salvaged each round trip. It's all dumped onto the scrap heap each time the ship touches the mainland.—Associated Press.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** A popular science filler reminds us that only a third of an iceberg appears above the surface. Has the writer tried getting to the bottom of a fall dandelion?

**Indianapolis News:** Some of those big passenger buses are going to be considerably embarrassed when they are forced to lumber along rural roads at thirty-five miles an hour.


NEWS ITEM— MASSACHUSETTS CAR OWNERS ARE TOLD TO EXPECT MORE STICKERS FOR THEIR WINDSHIELDS.
THE EXTRA ONE'S FOR THE STICKERS
TIRES ARE ALL SHOT, BUT AT LEAST FOLKS'LL KNOW I OWN A CAR
DON'T WORRY, HAZEL— I OPERATED A SUB IN THE LAST WAR
IT STARTED AS AN EXPERIMENT, BUT--
L.F. VAN ZELM
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Solo Flights
By LE PELLEY
HELLO, MR. HERMIT— DO YOU FEEL BETTER ABOUT BEING DRAFTED ??
OH, YES —
I'm GOING TO TRY TO GET INTO THE PARACHUTE TROOP DIVISION —
THAT'S ONE PLACE I THOUGHT I MIGHT HAVE A LITTLE TIME TO MYSELF ....
MAYBE HE'S RIGHT !!
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—So That's It!
By RODGERS
Well I don't mind telling you, Military Secret had me completely puzzled when he got all excited over my report of what didn't happen last night—
I was even beginning to wonder if he should be trusted with such an important military post, when he explained—
"I didn't have my eyes on you all night!" he said. "And if you had that feeling, it must be because someone else was watching you!"
"And that must be so—for that's the 'queer feeling' I get every time I go on duty!" he added—
WOW! What do you know about that!
The Adventures of Waddles—Straws in the Wind
By THE HAGERS
"I have good news," Jack Spoonbill cried. "These straw votes show a sure landslide!"
I've canvassed Drakeville thoroughly; The people's choice is Drake," said he.
"But Juno Duck, Jack, don't forget, Remains to Mayor Drake a threat.
To straw votes, too much weight's attached. Don't count your Drakes before they're hatched."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Around the World With Willkie

Since his trip to wherever, Mr. Willkie has been likened to Phineas Fogg ("Around the World in Eighty Days") and to Marco Polo whose travels helped to open the eyes of the West to the riches of the Orient. Both are useful comparisons. One implies that the imagination of men is big enough to embrace the globe. The other suggests the wealth of moral opportunity which awaits exploitation in that bigger half of the world called "the East."

Mr. Willkie's report to his fellow citizens showed him more than ever aware of the oneness of this world. In a converted bomber he got a sense of the nearness of people to people and of the inescapable dependency of one on the other which he evidently felt bound to attempt to communicate to all Americans. Reminiscent of a poet's recent discovery that there are no islands anymore was Mr. Willkie's that there are no distant points anymore.

It must be encouraging to other peoples to know that President Roosevelt's "loyal opposition" is in fundamental agreement with him as to the position and responsibility of the United States in the world. Americans will note that on specific problems arising from this responsibility in wartime there is disagreement enough to guarantee wholesome argument.

Yet on some of these very points disagreement may be more apparent than real. For example, Mr. Willkie's reference to the American official attitude toward the Indian question as "wishy-washy" may not be entirely unwelcome in Washington even though his remarks on the Indian problem were bound to be inadequate in the time he could spare for them. Moreover, his references to the opening of a "second front" may not mean the same thing as the demand he voiced from Moscow. For Mr. Willkie now speaks for a second front where the United Nations could attack "the soft spots" of Southeastern Europe. There is reason to believe that the Russians hoped for an invasion of France.

The picture that Mr. Willkie brought home of peoples on the march everywhere toward freedom should be particularly inspiring to Americans. It should help them to throw off the impediments which have resulted in too little aid to their allies before it is too late. Mr. Willkie talked straight from the shoulder on the meagerness of supplies going forward from the world's greatest industrial nation. He clearly felt that America had been talking too much, doing too little. This was an extremely valuable disclosure. To have proper effect, it could come only from an American of Mr. Willkie's standing.

If it has the proper effect, Mr. Willkie's trip may turn out to be more important than Phineas Fogg's and Marco Polo's put together.

### The Navy Bears the Blows

Navy Day, 1942, dawned under a heavy cloud. The United States seafighting forces were in the midst of a heavy battle, in the Solomon Islands, in which they were apparently holding their own, but the announcement of the loss — from submarine torpedoes — of the aircraft carrier Wasp, on September 15, caused obvious gloom. The headlines, the radio bulletins, the dispatches, all gave emphasis to the intensity of the struggle for the beachhead and airfield carved out of the jungle on a Pacific island whose name few Americans had ever heard three months ago.

The battle for Guadalcanal is not the primary front in this global war. But loss of that outpost, spectacularly won from the Japanese in August, would threaten the American supply line to the Antipodes and even furnish a springboard for enemy attacks on New Guinea and Australia. Were the Marines and their Army comrades to be driven out, the war in the Pacific would undoubtedly be prolonged for many months.

American losses in the Pacific have been the greatest the Navy has ever suffered. Moreover, in clashes between surface forces, the Navy has come off second best. American successes have been due to air power. Loss of the Wasp reduces American carriers supposedly to four, and one of these was severely damaged in the current battle. This is serious because enemy planes operate from land bases, while the heavily bombarded Guadalcanal field is the only one in American hands close to the scene of action.

Whether the American forces can hold Guadalcanal depends almost entirely upon the American Navy. It can be depended upon to give a good account of itself.

### Why Not for Peacetime?

The latest release from the Massachusetts Safety Council shows the record of fatalities since January 1, 1942, is approximately 25 per cent fewer than the corresponding period last year. It is heartening to know the drop from 423 to 331 has occurred. But there is another side to the picture. This definite reduction did not begin until the Government ordered a limit of 40 miles per hour. All those who have used a car since then, and since the limit dropped to 35 miles, know how much more secure the traveler feels. The effect is doubtless nationwide.

Out of this war, lessons are being learned which will shape our future. As a nation, America has emphasized speed, and doubtless the skyways of tomorrow will see speeds of which we do not dream today.

But the question of speed for automobiles on the highways of today is another matter. Shall Americans continue to cause 40,000 motor fatalities a year? Excessive speed is the cause of most accidents. As they save rubber and gasoline for war purposes, drivers will realize human life is more important than speed. Since human nature is peculiarly addicted to swaying between Scylla and Charybdis, Americans may solve the problem by legislating themselves to a reasonable speed on earth and do their fast traveling in the air.

### Tests for Candidates

Within a week one of the most important elections in American history will be over. Citizens will exercise —or abdicate for two years their power to exercise—the most vital function of self-government. On November 3 they will choose not only a majority of State officers, but the Congress which must carry on the war and may help write the peace.

Plainly there was never more need for active, intelligent operation of democratic processes. The cynic may say, "The President is running the war and the Senate will smash the peace." But as a matter of fact the President can't run the war successfully without the alert, informed co-operation of the people and the Senate will not smash the peace if Americans show that they want a real peace. Only a third of the Senate is now being chosen, but all of it reads the election returns. And so does the President.

Most citizens are conscious that the biggest issue in this election is the question of how the United States is going to participate in the war and the peace. They realize that before Pearl Harbor many of their representatives were not aware of the kind of world they live in. They are resolved to elect representatives who will not repeat the mistakes of the last two isolationist decades.

For Americans who believe that what we still call "foreign relations" are the paramount issue, certain tests of candidates are available. Judgment must be based on much more than the pre-Pearl Harbor record. But men who voted against repeal of the arms embargo, against Lend-Lease and against reciprocal trade agreements, must be asked for clear evidence that they really understand why war came and why active participation of the United States in a system of collective security is required to keep the peace.

Have your candidates a truly national outlook? Before Congressmen can gain an adequate international vision they must advance beyond parochial or sectional viewpoints. Does your representative come home and boast about how many postoffices or war jobs he has bagged for his district? Look out! Favors for your district mean "pork" for 434 other Congressional districts. Today certainly is a time for choosing men who put the welfare of the whole country before any local interest, partisan advantage, or pressure bloc.

Does your representative really represent some bloc or special interest? Does he always vote for "farm" bills, or "labor" bills or is he controlled by some big industrialist? Is he a party hack, never showing a sign of independent judgment? Does he vote "down the line" for any New Deal measure or does he oppose anything the President may propose just because he is a Republican? Courage enough to be independent is one of the surest signs of a good Congressman.

Take the trouble to examine not only the political experience and associations of your candidates but their spiritual backgrounds and individual integrity. Then prayerfully weigh their qualifications and vote your honest, unprejudiced, unselfish judgment.

## The Bookshelf

### *Youth Will Serve*

Josephine Lawrence's nine novels have been patterns in needlepoint, carefully stitched from strands taken directly from the very fabric of American life. No author is more acutely aware of what goes on in the average family; in her books, Miss Lawrence brings out the prevailing domestic problems for inspection from every angle, much as a woman shopper will take a piece of goods to the daylight and finger it judiciously.

The light Miss Lawrence brings to bear on her subjects is usually merciless in its exposure of human weaknesses; the resultant picture, as Milton would say, is "dark with excessive bright." In her latest novel, THERE IS TODAY (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), she continues her indefatigable crusade against folly; but this time she includes a more positive element than usual. The focus of attention here is on a young couple grown wise beyond their years in the stress of a world at war.

Andy and Candace Thane find their plans in need of revision early in 1941, when the United States is being drawn closer and closer to the global conflict. Like countless other young people in love, they are faced with imminent separation, as selective service gets into its stride. They could wait, and at some later date pick up the severed threads of romance; or they could marry at once and by having a few months together assure themselves of happy memories.

They choose the latter course. The narrative which follows describes the year of marriage which they enjoy before Andy goes into the army. The author holds no brief for hasty wartime weddings, but she does try to show that in the case of Andy and Candace their choice was indubitably the right one, as it would be for any couple like them.

Miss Lawrence has never been better than in her affectionate portrayal of these two young people who feel better able to cope with all the tomorrows because they have had their happiness today. At the same time, she has never been more biting than in her descriptions of some of the members of the supporting cast, particularly Mrs. Waters, who hoards groc ries and crochets antimacassars to put away in tissue paper; and Mrs. Fitts, who likes to wear uniforms and give orders, but whose usefulness to society is about on a par with that of a bright tin whistle.

There are others, too, who receive the withering censure Miss Lawrence has always reserved for the thoughtless and the rude. Nevertheless, her mood in this present work tends to be amiable, and she generously introduces other characters, like Sarah Daffodil and the Peppercorns, who are a source of joy not only to the Thanes but to the reader.

Best of all, there is an undercurrent of gentleness and warmth present whenever Andy and Candace appear. The author tells their story gladly, unfolding the incidents which make up their treasured year of togetherness—little, everyday happenings common to all. The infinitesimal stitches, the fragile threads in the pattern of their days, serve as a challenge to Andy and Candace to weave them into something durable and strong. In the end, they achieve a serenity which is inviolable. M. W. S.

## Our Readers Say—

### "A Forestry Problem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The record of private forestry in the United States gives Mr. G. F. Jewett of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association no sound basis for criticizing your editorial: "A Forestry Problem." You were wholly justified in suggesting Federal regulation and supervision of all the timberlands of the United States "unless benefits of conservation practices of the past few decades are to be lost."

What does this lumberman offer as a counter-proposal? Regulation by the forty-eight States in order to avoid "political monopoly." He says: "Should one State adopt ineffective or radical regulation, competition with neighboring States would tend to bring that State into line."

Put another way this means that the lumber interests could effectively play one legislature against another to avoid all regulation. They can go to one body of lawmakers and urge that any practice which increases costs will run them out of business in competition with the lumber industry of the neighboring States.

Mr. Jewett adds: "Several of the regional lumber associations have set up forestry staffs, instituted codes of forest practices and effectively policed them." In a letter from the United States Forest Service to the writer dated June 10, 1942, are the following official figures on forest management: "Less than 7 per cent of the 341 million acres of commercial private forest land is now managed for sustained yield. Fully 80 per cent is under no form of planned management whatever. And there is no assurance now nor for the future that these lands will ever be managed."

Indeed, private foresters have not even taken ordinary precautions against the greatest hazard—fire. Over a third of private owned forests have no protection whatsoever. Eighteen per cent of this land burned over in the four years from 1935 to 1939. Yes, although private interests own two-thirds of the forest land, they experience 98 per cent of the fires!

These facts speak loudly for more public control of forests. It is time to replace self-interest with national interest, national regulation in the interests of the people.

ROBERT RIENOW
Assistant Professor of Government
New York State College for Teachers
Albany, N. Y.

### "With Increasing Intensity"

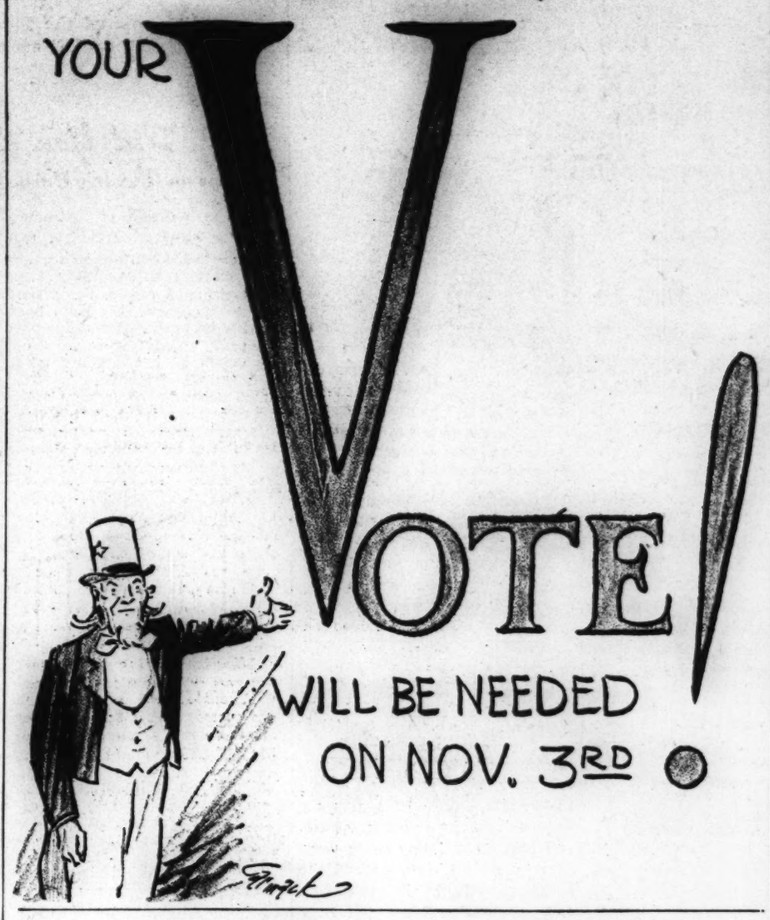
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we hit Hitler,
muss up Mussolini,
and rap the Japs
with increasing
intensity, until
Justice and Law
again encircle
the globe!

Los Angeles — HAL B. WASHBURN

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Another 'V' for Victory




## A Farm Wife Asks Some Questions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A month ago I began a letter to you to express our sincere gratitude for your editorial, "Farmers Pay High Wages, Too." I expressed the hope that other authentic, enlightening articles might be printed on the same subject.

The more recent editorial, "The Farm Bloc Offensive," however, is an unfair, untrue, picture of the farmers of America. If farm prices are the controlling factor in the cost of living then why was there a continuous rise, or even any rise, in living costs? Why? Surely the majority of people know that perishable fruits and vegetables have short productive seasons and that these foods are all bought by the canning factories and canned at that time. Our merchants tell us that they have been receiving for some time now the 1942 crop of canned fruit and vegetables.

Reasoning from this basis, the 1942 crop on sale in local stores by middle of September, 1942, it seems quite certain that the 1941 crop was on sale by the middle of September, 1941, doesn't it? Then, how did the farm prices have anything to do with the appalling rise in the cost of canned goods to us as well as you? We had nothing to do with oysters, salmon, coffee, cocoa, spices, and innumerable other items that people still have been buying and so are part of the cost of living. Why should oysters, for instance, double in price if the farmer is the only fellow that is taking a "bigger extra bite," as your editorial states? Yes, then there is clothing, which seems quite a factor in the cost of living, especially to those who are keeping a girl in college out of a meager income.

We have a friend in a near-by town who is an expert designer. She designed and supervised the making of ladies' wear for an exclusive clientele in Rochester, New York, for many, many years. She says this higher cost of clothing is nothing but racketeering. Why? This is why: Raw materials are bought by the factories (naturally from the grower, or farmer) a year ahead of the time they go on the market as cloth or clothing. The clothes are all made six months in advance of the time they appear on the market. Was there any reason, then, for clothing and yardage prices to soar and still soar some more? Let's see, then! What has been and is being sold this Fall at fabulous prices must have been bought in 1941; before, quite some time before, the public was aware of any war here or much increase in prices. The very fact that plenty of wool materials, yarns and clothing may still be purchased by civilians bears out the above statement as true.

No, I haven't forgotten about the meat. It has a story back of it, also. When the Government "took stock" for lend-lease shipments, it found the country entirely unprepared to meet the demand for meat and the by-products. The Government must have realized the comparatively few meat animals found on the farms and ranches was due to the low prices that were being received, for it began to force prices up "to stimulate greater production." Now that a satisfactory production has been achieved, people have built up their herds and flocks—along comes the Administration saying that food prices are too high; the farmers' prices must be brought into control. Thereby knocking down the props they so recently set up.

Few people ever stop to reason that $7 a day unionized meat cutters and excessive freight rates might have some bearing on the high cost of living! Can you see any reason for eggs selling for 60 or 65 cents a dozen in New York at the same time we were receiving 23 cents a dozen? We were told that this was the case. There was no loss from bad eggs, either, for all eggs are candled and bad eggs are sent home.

At every opportunity the Administration tells how it has helped the farmers of America, put them on sound footing, their prices are so much higher; but never yet have we heard them tell about the thousands upon thousands of farmers who have lost their farms in the past few years. We were told a short time ago that the Government agent in Marysville has ninety farms in Marshall County alone for sale. These are farms on which the Government foreclosed.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH CHITTY
Bigelow, Kan.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### The Kingdom Within

Jesus once warned those of his followers who pressed him for a sort of title-deed survey of the Kingdom of God that it was not one of those things of which you could say: Lo, here, or lo, there.

If anyone were trying to plot a location for the Kingdom of God, the least likely spot hereabouts would be the part of West Madison Street which lies under the jurisdiction of the Desplaines Street Police Station. The wrecks of humanity along that street are not only waifs but derelicts; people who have no settled habitation, and hence not recognizable as people by some social agencies.

These are the people to whom Canon David E. Gibson has been ministering for years in Cathedral Shelter, built in the ruined basement of SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral. Canon Gibson helps these people because he loved them well enough to leave his own business and go about his Master's. Food, clothing, shelter, work, hope and spiritual consolation are all to be had at Cathedral Shelter, but no one whose first need is for food has to wait for the spiritual consolation. It is estimated that 3,000,000 persons have been comforted by the canon during his chosen ministry.

Canon Gibson and his shelter are going to move soon to another church. . . . Wherever his base of operations may be shifted, Canon Gibson can be sure that his spiritual address has not changed—"for the Kingdom of God is within."—*Chicago Sun.*

### A Sensible View of Gas Rationing

The American Automobile Association finds that opposition to gasoline rationing in the Central and Western parts of the country is not to rationing in itself, but to possible adoption of cut-and-dried rules which would create severe handicaps and impair the war effort. It points out that distances are longer in those sections than in the East, that mass transportation facilities are poorer, that motor vehicles are of greater necessity in the regional economy.

The AAA therefore urges the authorities to give due consideration to sectional differences and to individual needs in allotting motor fuel to drivers.

Rubber Administrator Jeffers has made it plain that his objective is to "keep America on wheels" so far as is humanly possible rather than to issue arbitrary orders for curtailed driving. Commonsense flexibility in gasoline rationing is sure to serve the country better in this emergency than bureaucratic rigidity.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Housing After the War

By W. Clifford Harvey

Is the low-cost, soundly constructed, fully equipped, artistically designed, small house one symbol of what Americans are fighting for along a world-wide front?

The people who might raise that issue are the millions of average-income families who have yearned to live in their own homes, but who have never reached the financial level to qualify as owners. They can well wonder, and probably do, if the difference between the custom-made house of prewar generations, built for the salaried class, and the $2,500 to $5,000 projected house of the postwar period might not be the difference between democracy in low gear and democracy functioning at full throttle in the interests of the great bulk of Americans.

Some persons think it is too early to talk about the great potential prosperity that will exist after the war is won. Yet, obviously, the yearning for improved living conditions, and the burning faith that they will eventuate from the struggle, forces the fires of determination into the energies of free fighting men the world over. And from where the American nation stands at the present point of the struggle, it is not difficult to see that the war is not alone to preserve freedom but to make certain that its opportunities are more widely shared by the great bulk of the world peoples.

* * *

That applies to shelter which is experiencing significant changes under the impact of war. The swift construction of homes for war workers is forcing evolutions in design, materials, and construction methods which might otherwise have been postponed for years, possibly for decades. Changes in building codes are allowing new ideas to be utilized. Old type materials, old methods, and outmoded standards are being tossed out the window to get the wartime housing job done.

All this, in terms of housing, is the true test of a free economy, a conversion of national habits of wastefulness, political greed, wistful drifting, into thrift, unified thinking, purposeful action—a foreglimpse of democracy with its sleeves rolled up, going to work on a phase of the American pattern of living heretofore wrinkled by slums and neighborhood blight. John J. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has put it this way: "When the war ends, the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses." He meant, of course, that in the vast productive organization and machinery the United States will have built up during the war, the nation will have the capacity for peacetime, assembly-line, mass production of homes with which to tap the vast potential market of small-incomed families.

This does not mean that the igloo-shaped, gunite-sprayed house built around an inflated rubber form or the plastic plywood homes now being built in Virginia for the first time are postwar home types. They serve chiefly to indicate the trend of experimentation, opening the door to research that will give the people $3,000 to $5,000 houses in no way associated with cheap, bandbox shelters of the wasteful prewar period.

* * *

The program of postwar housing, however, must be planned as carefully as military heads approach the problems of a "second front." To rush into experimental types of housing may result in the "slums of tomorrow." The immediate steps could be the preparation of a national model building code, a review of existing tax structures with a view to making real estate an attractive investment, a resurvey of public housing opportunities, and the blue-printing of rehabilitation projects within the large cities to take in whole neighborhoods.

In one field of research alone, that of plastic plywood, a Jules Verne could find ripe material for prediction of houses being molded to fit around the specific needs of individual families, curved houses that could withstand hurricane gales without beams, joists or other interior bracings, homes that could be molded on order "while you wait." Even now, hundreds of structures formerly dependent upon steel or other preferred metals are turning to plywood under the stress of wartime research.

These are only hints of what is happening to our national economy on all industrial fronts behind the battlelines. They point to the continued unfoldment of the true meaning of democracy.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